

the three great symphonies of 1787, in E flat, G minor, and C major ('Jupiter'); the Paris Conservatoire, the score of 'Don Juan'; and the Vienna Library, all that Mozart wrote of the 'Requiem.' These works rank among the most important which Mozart bequeathed to the world. But if of less importance, the autographs in the British Museum are of great interest. There is the anthem "God is our refuge," presented to the Museum by Mozart in 1765. Then there is the Quintet in C minor for strings, composed 1782-4; also the Quartet in B flat, composed at Vienna in 1773. Further may be mentioned the score of the Fugue in C minor for two pianofortes, arranged for strings, and the Pianoforte Duet in B flat, written in 1780. An interesting document is a copy of the recitative "Giunse alfin," and aria "Deh vieni," from 'Figaro,' used by Mozart when accompanying his wife; while at the end there is an autograph cadenza which he wrote out for her. There is also a charming little Menuetto of sixteen bars, in Mozart's handwriting, presented by his widow to Vincent Novello.

MR. H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, who died last Sunday in his seventy-eighth year, was the author of 'History of the Opera,' 2 vols. (1862); 'Life of Rossini' (1869); 'The Lyric Drama,' 2 vols. (1881); 'Rossini,' for the "Great Musicians Series" (1881); 'Famous First Representations' (1887); and 'The Prima Donna,' 2 vols. (1888). He wrote musical criticisms in *The Musical World*, *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and also in *The St. James's Gazette*. The translation of the libretto of Tchaikowsky's 'Eugene Onegin,' for the production of that work in 1892 at the Olympic Theatre, under Mr. Henry J. Wood, was the joint production of himself and his wife. He was a well-informed, genial writer, and as a man was much respected by all who knew him. He was kind-hearted, and always ready to give information and assistance to his colleagues. As a journalist his name is specially well known; he was war correspondent to *The Times* during the Franco-German War.

We have more than once expressed regret that a harpsichord is not used at the Sunderland-Thistleton concerts of old chamber music. In the last programme it is stated that "unfortunately Mr. Thistleton has been unable to hire a suitable instrument."

THE records of the Lord Chamberlain's department, which have hitherto been little explored, have lately been examined by the Rev. Henry Cart for the purpose of compiling (for the use of students of musical history) a calendar to the entries which bear on music and musicians. Mr. Cart has so far noted the documents down to the close of the seventeenth century.

MRS. ELIZABETH BACON (*née* Poole), who died at Langley, Buckinghamshire, on the 15th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-six, had formerly a rich, sympathetic soprano voice. She made her début in opera at Drury Lane in 1834, visited America in 1839, and two years later was engaged by Bunn for his English operas at Drury Lane.

We announced in *The Athenæum* of the 13th inst. the death of Gabrielle Krauss, and in *Le Ménestrel* of the 14th there is an account of the funeral ceremony at St. Philippe du Roule, Paris, and of the speeches delivered at the grave in the Montparnasse cemetery. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of the 19th inst., however, states that the report of the artist's recent death is either an error or a "mystification," and adds: "Gabrielle Krauss died at Paris, October, 1903"! And as a matter of fact her death was thus prematurely announced in the *A.M.Z.* of October 23rd, 1903!

Ein Brahms Bilderbuch, edited by Viktor von Miller zu Aichholz, with explanatory text by Max Kalbeck, has just been published by Herr R. Lechner, of Vienna. It contains about 120 pictures and portraits, facsimiles, concert programmes, &c. The net profits of the sale of this work will be given to the fund for the erection at Vienna of a Brahms monument.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
 MON. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
 TUES. Miss Mildred Carrington's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — M. Tivadar Nachez and Mr. Plunket Greene's Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
 — Miss Irene Scharrer's Orchestral Concert, 8, Aeolian Hall.
 WED. Royal Amateur Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
 THURS. Miss Mary Münchhoff's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Chamber Concert, 4.30, Leighton House.
 — Miss Maud MacCarthy's Violin Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
 FRI. London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 SAT. Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Mlle. Henriette Schmitt's Violin Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

WALDORF.—*The Superior Miss Pellender: Comedy in Three Acts.* By Sidney Bowkett.—*The Partik'ler Pet.* Adapted by Edward Knoblauch from Max Maurey's 'L'Asile de Nuit.'

RECENT theatrical productions are almost confined to the houses occupied by foreign companies in London, whereat change is necessarily continuous. The one English novelty that has been witnessed is 'The Superior Miss Pellender,' with which Mr. Cyril Maude begins his tenure of the Waldorf. A piece flimsier and less vertebrate than this has seldom solicited the suffrages of a London public. It is pretty, however, in spite of its thinness, and original in motive, even though it recalls in a portion of its environment 'Sweet Nancy,' Robert Buchanan's rendering of Rhoda Broughton's 'Nancy.' A widow with four children—young, assertive, and turbulent—has arranged a second marriage with a neighbouring squire. So timid are both, however, and so apprehensive concerning the action likely to be taken by Miss Pellender, the eldest girl—a model of all primness and propriety—that neither of them dares to tell the secret, and an elopement is arranged and carried out. There is something whimsical in the attempt of these two elderly lovers to shuffle out of the responsibility for their action, and make lad-and-lass elopement for fear, not of their seniors, but of their juniors. What acting can do for a piece is done. The Mr. Tister of Mr. Maude is pleasant and humorous; Miss Winifred Emery is sweet and natural as the widow; and Miss Beatrice Ferrar is a terror in her conscientiousness and inflexibility.

'The Partik'ler Pet,' a farce for three characters, given a few weeks ago in Brighton, shows the spoiling of a visitor to the workhouse, in whom the superintendent fancies he detects an "amateur casual." As the man thus pampered Mr. Maude supplies a wonderful picture of grime and filth.

GARRICK.—*Revival of 'Brother Officers,' in Three Acts.* By Leo Trevor.

GIVEN in May last at the Garrick for a benefit, 'Brother Officers'—a piece which,

with a different termination, had been played during 1898 at the same house—obtained an encouraging amount of success. As we predicted would be the case, it has now, in its altered shape, been mounted for a run. It presents the adventures of a "ranker" who, having obtained for conspicuous valour a commission in a crack regiment, does not know how to wear decorously his new honour, but in the end wins, by his modesty and virtue, condonation for offences of taste. What is the precise alteration that has been made we fail to grasp. Mr. Bouchier plays in his breeziest and mellowest style the officer in question; and Miss Violet Vanbrugh repeats her presentation of Lady Roydon, who, helping the ranker to conquer his gaucheries, wins an affection which is as sincere, ardent, and loyal as it is hopeless.

NEW ROYALTY.—*Cabotins: Comédie en Quatre Actes.* Par Edouard Pailleron.—*Les Affaires sont les Affaires: Comédie en Trois Actes.* Par Gustave Mirbeau.—*Brichanteau; ou, la Vie d'un Comédien: Pièce en Quatre Actes et Cinq Tableaux.* Tirée du Roman de Jules Claretie par Maurice de Féraudy.

THOUGH far short of 'Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie,' on the whole the most brilliant comedy of modern days, 'Cabotins' is a scathing and well-merited satire. In order to establish his point, M. Pailleron has to force upon the word *cabotins* a sense it scarcely bears, and to represent *cabotinage* as a species of log-rolling. A number of youthful Meridionals, chiefly from Var and Les Bouches du Rhône, form themselves into a mutual admiration and aid society, pledged to secure their joint and individual advantage. Thanks to their efforts, men of no merit are promoted to positions of importance in the Senate, the Institute, or elsewhere. Such men M. Pailleron lashes as *cabotins*. A love interest—pretty enough in its way, but of no special originality or significance—is introduced. M. de Féraudy acted in admirable style as an energetic, designing, and unscrupulous journalist, and the play proved vastly entertaining to those who perceived its point.

In 'Les Affaires sont les Affaires' M. de Féraudy distinguished himself as the latest type of unscrupulous financier, the vulgarest of a brood that includes Mercadet le Faiseur, Sir Giles Overreach, Turcaret, and a score of well-known characters. His performance of the part was fine, but the play, though it gives rise to one or two strong situations, may easily be overrated. The difficult and not too sympathetic part of Germaine Lechat, the daughter of the financier, who finds no better way of rebuking the greed and dishonesty of her father than by dispensing with civil and ecclesiastical consent to her amorous arrangements, was played intelligently, but with an unnecessary display of prudery, by Mlle. Lara, *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française. It is not a very worthy world into which M. Mirbeau introduces us, but many of

the characters exhibited seem drawn from life.

Whimsical and clever as it is, 'Brichanteau'—adapted by M. de Féraudy from a novel of the director of the Comédie Française, and not yet produced in Paris—is nearer burlesque than farce, and is destitute of any strong dramatic quality. It serves to show a wide range of talent on the part of the principal exponent, a fact which doubtless commended it to his attention. It is, we think, quite unsuited to the Théâtre Français, on to the boards of which it will, we fancy, not easily find its way. 'Brichanteau' deals with the humours of an actor playing with a travelling company, and at the outset established at Perpignan. Under the influence of passion for a woman, Brichanteau forgets his stage tricks and mannerisms, and expires, giving for the first time, as he boasts, a thoroughly natural performance, unmarred by affectation or grimace. In its early scenes it was admirably droll, and the general performance, by actors few of them known to fame, was eminently creditable. The piece took the place of 'Le Barbier de Séville,' withdrawn on account of the illness of Mlle. Leconte. We should like to have seen M. de Féraudy's Figaro.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—*Liselott: Lustspiel in vier Akten.* Von Heinrich Stobitzer.

A ROMANTIC and quasi-historic play of Herr Stobitzer reveals the German company in a new and moderately favourable line. Liselott is the familiar name of the Princess Palatine, the wife of Philippe of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., a princess concerning whose turbulent and not very courteous manners Saint-Simon has left an animated account. The drama depicts the sensation caused at Court by her brusque and unconventional behaviour, her subjugation of the French Court, her conquest over a dangerous and attractive French rival, and her ultimate empire over the heart of her weak spouse. Frau Else Gademann played the part with much vivacity and mirthfulness; and Herr Starnburg gave a satisfactory sketch of *le roi soleil*.

Dramatic Gossip.

REHEARSALS are progressing of the new play of Capt. Robert Marshall, in which during next month Mr. John Hare will appear at the Comedy, under the management of Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.

IBSEN'S 'Lady Inger of Ostråt' will be given at the Scala Theatre on Monday afternoon by the Incorporated Stage Society, with a cast including Misses Edith Olive and Alice Crawford, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Alfred Brydone, and Mr. Harcourt Williams.

THE representations of 'As You Like It' at the St. James's end with the present week, and the theatre passes again into the hands of Mr. Alexander.

MR. NAT GOODWIN, who is now in London, will before his return to America be seen at the Shaftsbury in 'A Gilded Fool,' a piece

in which he has been favourably received in New York.

A SERIES of afternoon performances of George Colman's five-act comedy 'The Heir-at-Law' will be given at the Waldorf by Mr. Cyril Maude, who will play Dr. Pangloss. Others concerned in the interpretation are Messrs. Sydney Brough and Charles Allan, Mrs. Calvert, Miss Janet Alexander, and Miss Jessie Bateman.

'THE LITTLE STRANGER,' by Mr. Michael Morton, produced at the Grand Theatre, Middlesbrough, on the 9th of October last, will shortly be given in a revised version in the West-End. It seems to be based on a curious development of heredity.

'DER HEILIGE BRUNNEN,' translated by Herr Meyerfeld from 'The Well of the Saints' of Mr. J. M. Synge, has been given at the Deutsches Theater, Berlin. The original was played at St. George's Hall on November 27th. Oscar Wilde's 'Florentine Tragedy' was also performed in a rendering by Herr Meyerfeld. 'The Well of the Saints' forms the fourth volume of 'Plays for an Irish Theatre,' issued by Mr. Bullen.

THE death, on the 22nd inst., in his sixty-seventh year, of B. C. ('Charlie') Stephenson (known also as Bolton Rowe in collaboration with Clement Scott as Saville Rowe) removes a once familiar figure in London dramatic circles. A nephew of General Sir Frederick Stephenson, and also, we believe, of Sir Rivers Wilson, he was held one of the most promising of the bright band at the Treasury, but disappointed expectation, and is best known as an adapter from the French. Works wholly or partly by him include 'Peril' ('Nos Intimes'), 'Diplomacy' ('Dora'), 'The Little Duke' ('Le Petit Duc'), 'Impulse' ('La Maison du Mari'), 'Comrades,' 'A Woman of the World,' and 'The Passport.' He is also responsible for the libretto of 'Dorothy,' and for some dramatic trifles produced at the Gallery of Illustration and elsewhere.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. A. S. (U.S.)—W. F.—T. M. P.—E. H.—received.
H. M.—Many thanks.
W. J. S.—Later.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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LITERATURE

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

II.

IN the field of history publications abound. A foremost place is taken by the 'Proceedings of the International Congress of Sciences,' held at Rome in April, 1903, a fine collection of studies and researches upon various questions of history, archaeology, and literature by eminent men of all nationalities. All other publications of the year are surpassed by the stupendous reissue of 'Storia di Venezia nella Vita Privata' of Pompeo Molmenti. This new edition, rich in the finest engravings, has been entirely recast by the author, who has spent on his masterpiece twenty years and more of loving care and study. It is a noble piece of work, abreast of modern criticism. In the first volume, of which an English edition is in preparation, translated by Mr. Horatio Brown, Molmenti treats of the period of greatness of Venice, and studies it in all the manifestations of life of that glorious people. I must mention other works on mediæval history, first among which I place 'Napoli Greco-Romana esposta nella Topografia e nella Vita,' a posthumous work of the eminent Neapolitan historian Bartolommeo Capasso. The Italian Middle Ages are dealt with by P. Villari in 'The First Two Centuries of the History of Florence,' freshly studied by him in this new edition; Romolo Caggese, who in Prato finds a study of 'A Free Community at the Gates of Florence in the Thirteenth Century'; Saverio la Sorsa, 'L'Organizzazione dei Cambiatori

Fiorentini nel Medio Evo'; Ferdinando Carlesi, 'Origini della Città e del Comune di Prato'; Niccolò Rodolico, 'La Democrazia Fiorentina nel suo tramonto'; and Francesco Tarducci in his pleasing historical reconstructions regarding 'Francesco d'Assisi.' I should notice also Antonio Battistella, 'Il S. Officio e la Riforma Religiosa in Bologna,' and Leopoldo Pullè, 'Dalle Crociate a oggi,' a review of the orders—military, religious, and knightly—of the whole world (1048-1904). Then follow publications on the period of the Renaissance, among which must be specified the 'Biblioteca Storica del Risorgimento Italiano,' which has been enriched by new volumes. 'Nell' Ottocento,' by Ernesto Masi, is a collection of historical essays written with the nicety of taste and acuteness of perception that are characteristic of this writer, one of the best of Italian essayists; and 'I Martiri di Belfiore,' by Alessandro Luzio, is a powerful study compiled from documents hitherto unknown. Two fine books on Rome are the translation of Stendhal's 'Rome,' including many illustrations, and 'I Rioni di Roma,' by Giuseppe Baracconi, adorned with reproductions of water-colour paintings by Roesler Franz. The system of embellishing books of art or history with illustrations has found great favour amongst us, and indicates a real progress in culture in the publishers themselves. Noteworthy is a volume of peculiar interest to Tuscany, that of Matilde Bartolommei Gioli, 'Il Rivolgimento Toscano e l'Azione Popolare,' which throws new light upon that pacific Tuscan revolution which determined the flight of Leopold II., and in which the principals of the aristocracy took part, almost as if dragged thither by the hair. Signora Gioli's book demonstrates that they were then neither prepared for nor favourable to Italian unity, as they became later. A small number of biographies of the Risorgimento are worthy, I think, of being read and studied: that of Cavour by Domenico Zanichelli, of Crispi by Giorgio Arcoleo, of Leopardi by Giuseppe Chiarini, and of Mazzini by Gaetano Salvemini. On the last conclave we have an important publication by Giovanni Berthelet, 'Rivelazioni e Storia del Conclave del 1903: L' Elezione di Pio X.'

There is much discussion in scholastic magazines and political journals on the subject of public instruction; but the standard of judgment is very poor, because here the founding of the school is the act of the State, and so of the Government, which wishes to look after everything, but is more backward than the country, which progresses. Our secondary schools are still fashioned on the clerical system of the seminaries of half a century ago. The fault is with the Government, which as paterfamilias seeks to impose a uniform teaching upon all. The error is in the idea that secondary education should open the gates of the university to all. It will appear strange to you that any one can enter a uni-

versity with a college licence, that is, with a bachelor's diploma conceded by the secondary schools. We have, consequently, a deluge of graduates, and if there is a competition for the position of postal employee, advocates and doctors present themselves. When in a country all are doctors, it is inevitable that asses should also reach that grade. Therefore of publications on education I need mention only two: 'La Questione della Scuola,' by Giuseppe Fraccaroli, and 'La Suggerimento nella Vita Ordinaria e nell' Educazione,' by G. Tonini.

Sport is beginning to have many patrons here, and the Italian Rowing Club issues very fine maps and itineraries, for cycling and motoring. Alpine climbing has many followers, though there are some who make fun of it, as G. Saragat and G. Rey have done in 'Famiglia Alpinistica.' A really scientific work, worth a place in all libraries, is that of Raffaele Del Rosso, 'Pesche e Peschiere Antiche e Moderne nell' Etruria Marittima,' which dwells on the necessity of transforming our systems of fishing, which are at once barbarous and primitive—so much so that Italy, notwithstanding the openness of its coasts and the wealth of plankton and nekton in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, derives from fisheries only 17 millions of lire, while France gets from the same source 94, Russia 200, and the United States 300. We shall have to teach the Royal Commission on Fisheries, which, incredible to relate, is against steam trawlers. And these wisecracks are university professors!

Of books of science properly so called there is here no room to make mention.

I wish, however, to record a series of publications usually avoided by any one who writes a review of a general character. I mean the transactions and reports of our learned societies. The *Rivista d'Italia*, a good periodical published monthly in Rome, has made a list of these monographs and contributions, and to this I refer any one wishing to form an idea of the labours of our scientific bodies, which are rather greater than is believed.

Little music is written, because the theory and aesthetics of music are not,

as elsewhere, studied in the universities, and our musical institutes concern themselves only with execution. Nevertheless we have some good handiwork, like the 'Manuale di Storia della Semio-grafia Musicale' of Guido Gasperini, a professor at the Conservatorio at Parma. A weighty contribution to the history of music has also been made by Angelo Solerti with his 'Musica, Ballo, Drammatica alla Corte Medicea dal 1600 al 1637,' and with three volumes on 'The Dawn of Melodrama.' I have nothing else of importance to note, except two biographies, one by Annibale Gabbriellini of 'Gaetano Donizetti,' and the other by G. Bragagnolo and E. Bettazzi, 'La Vita di Giuseppe Verdi narrata al Popolo.'

The output of fiction this year is not very notable, nor can I explain the reasons for this. I might single out

FICTION some of the usual volumes of short stories, innocent as water, or of the long novels that are narratives and do not attain to the importance of true romance. Women have begun to invade the field, and, save for easily counted exceptions, feminine handiwork, unless it bears the name of Matilde Serao, is decadent and feeble, because women are, at least amongst us, more adapted to make romances than to write them. The Murri trial led to the printing of the 'Epistolario' of Linda Murri and the so-called 'Memoirs' of that unfortunate woman. This is, perhaps, the real romance of the year: it is certainly the greatest success. I need not say who Linda Murri is, as her wretched story has long since passed across the Channel; but it is strange, and certainly disgusting, that whilst the trial was *sub judice*, the issue of such sensational publications should have been allowed. Let me speak of something else, of subjects more pleasing, though less exciting.

Antonio Beltramelli, the powerful writer of Romagna, has published 'I Primosgeniti,' in which he describes some unknown portions of his country, and certain wild types that seem to him the first-born of mother Earth. Ercole Rivalta in his 'Silvestro Bonduri' has sought to draw the type of a city workman, in the atmosphere in which the labourers live. These studies of environment give much pleasure to their writers, though they run the risk of being monotonous to the public. Eduardo Boutet, one of our best-known dramatic critics, who is now founding in Rome a permanent prose theatre, has published 'Il Romanzo della Scena,' describing theatrical life, which with us still resembles a little the *Vie de Bohème*. Guglielmo Anastasi, a young and somewhat promising journalist, has produced a romance with a scientific thesis, 'La Sconfitta,' in which a dreamer thinks that he has found the antidote of the passions. I must mention some dainty stories by a mature romancer, Luigi Capuana (who is a master of the art of story-telling), which have as title 'Coscienze'; and some fairly good stories by Jolanda, 'Le Indimenticabili,' which treat of emotional women. I have reserved for the last the latest novelty, 'Il Santo,' by Antonio Fogazzaro, a book expected with eagerness. The "saint" is Piero Maironi, the protagonist of his preceding book, the lover of that strange and bizarre woman who calls herself Jeanne Desalle. 'Il Santo' is now being discussed with great warmth by reviewers: some praise it to the skies, others pronounce it a tedious book with an unreal plot. Certainly, if the Italian religious atmosphere were that described in 'Il Santo,' you would have to conclude that Italy has a burning religious question, and that the Christian Democrats are a strong and active party. As a matter of fact, we live in the midst of our customary indifference, and the imagined struggle does not take place

faute de combattants. In Italy either one believes and is Catholic, or one does not believe and is indifferent; but reformers—no; since Savonarola, to this day, reformers have had bad luck. From this you may judge that 'Il Santo' will not have the success that deservedly fell to 'Il Piccolo Mondo Antico,' which touched the chord of patriotism, calling up remembrances dear to all: here the remembrances are wanting, and the chords are only future possibilities.

In this last class I shall begin with the 'Brani Inediti dei Promessi Sposi di Alessandro Manzoni,' edited BELLES LETTRES by Giovanni Sforza, AND which reveals the genesis GENERAL of that famous work, and LITERATURE forms a critical document of the highest value.

Giosuè Carducci has collected in a compact and elegant volume, as a pendant to the 'Poesie,' the flower of his 'Prose'; and these pages, 1859-1903, exhibit the development of his thoughts and style. In like manner D'Annunzio collects his 'Prose,' from the first essays of 'Terra Vergine' to his recent discourses. Antonio Fogazzaro has also in his 'Discorsi' produced a precious volume. The culture of form is not neglected amongst us, and Edmondo De Amicis in his 'L'Idioma Gentile' has sought to offer it his devout tribute. This book, of which there have been many editions within a few months, has aroused lively discussion. Certainly the younger school of critics is not pleased with it, and least of all Giuseppe Antonio Borgese, who in his 'Storia della Critica Romantica in Italia' has with juvenile vigour overthrown many of the idols of the past generation.

But let me leave the battles of critics, to examine some work of historical character, like the 'Studi Petrarcheschi' of Carlo Segrè, in which Chaucer and Richard de Bury and two English Petrarchists of the sixteenth century are spoken of; or like the 'Studi sul Petrarca' of such a master as Bonaventura Zumbini, another new Senator. On the 'Rime' of Petrarca, according to the latest version of the poet, there is an excellent edition by Giuseppe Salvo Cozzo, librarian of the Nazionale at Palermo; in like manner on 'Francesco Petrarca e la Lombardia' we have a fine volume of historical studies and biographical researches, published under the auspices of the Società Storica Lombarda, the president of which, Francesco Novati, has published a very pleasant book, 'Attraverso il Medio Evo.' The Petrarch centenary has not diminished the activity of the Dantists. Besides the 'Lectura Dantis,' which continues to be published, I may note the 'Vocabolario Concordanza delle Opere Latine e Italiane di Dante,' by Antonio Fiammazzo, which is the third volume of the 'Enciclopedia Dantesca' of Scartazzini, and some excellent studies by Alessandro Chiappelli, entitled 'Dalla Trilogia di Dante.' 'Da Dante al Leopardi' is the name of a collection of seventy monographs published by as many authors to celebrate the marriage of Michele Scherillo with Teresa Negri,

the daughter of Gaetano Negri, the powerful thinker of Lombardy.

Finally, in this category of books I may notice some versions of works written in English: Emerson's 'Representative Men,' Carlyle's 'Past and Present' and 'Sartor Resartus,' and 'The Strenuous Life,' by President Roosevelt, put into excellent Italian by a young gentlewoman, the Countess Hilda di Malgrà; and the translations of Shelley by R. Ascoli. These also are a sign of the times.

GUIDO BIAGI.

The Victoria History of the County of Derby. Edited by William Page, F.S.A. Vol. I. (Constable & Co.)

WITH the exception of the Lake district and certain portions of the seaboard counties in the west of England, there is no other English shire so celebrated for the beauty and variety of its scenery as Derbyshire. The history, then, of such a county is likely to attract more than usual attention from non-residents. The volume before us forms, on the whole, an admirable introduction to the story of Derbyshire, and its compilers need not fear the criticism of experts.

Mr. Arnold Bemrose is to be congratulated on his excellent treatment of the geology of the district. Derbyshire is remarkable not only for the great distinction between the lowlands of the south and the uplands of the north, but also for the contrast in the north between the deep narrow dales and ravines of the Mountain Limestone, and the wild stretches of moorlands and escarpments of the Millstone Grit. The brief accounts of the caverns and warm springs of the county make this article exceptionally interesting.

The few pages devoted to botany, by the Rev. W. R. Linton, are, on the contrary, as dry as unrelieved technicality can make them, forming, indeed, a veritable *hortus siccus*. The contrast between this brief botanical discourse and the equally accurate but lively account of the flora of Buckinghamshire given by Mr. Druce in a recent volume of the same series is almost startling. In the latter case the flower-lover is plain on almost every page, and, though there is no attempt at fine writing, we can follow the author with pleasure and instruction. We wonder how any one living in Derbyshire could write upon its flowers without giving a few bright or telling touches, descriptive of such matters as the yellow heartsease contrasting with the pure white of the saxifrage that starts up in such abundance amid the close-lying sward of the grassy slopes of the Mountain Limestone; or the masses of fragrant lilies of the valley—as yet unravished to any serious extent by the trippers—in the Via Gellia; or of the dark-green bushes of juniper or clumps of dreary yew that contrast so effectively with the limewhite crags in which they shelter. It would have been well, too, to warn both resident and tourist to

note the difference of the flora on the two banks of several of the Derbyshire valleys and dales, as at Ashop Clough; the reason for such difference being at once supplied by Mr. Bemrose's article on the geology or by a study of the geological map.

The bird life of Derbyshire derives a peculiar interest from the fact that within the limits of this county the breeding range of many essentially southern species is found to overlap with that of birds almost exclusively characteristic of the north and the south-west. This point is ably brought out by the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, whose observations on the relation between the avifauna of the district and its contour lines are admirable. Thus we learn that the ring-ousel and the meadow pipit breed at 1,000 feet and upwards, while the yellow wagtail and the red-backed shrike are hardly to be met with above 500 feet. Not many counties, indeed, can boast of having the four above-named species nesting within their limits, almost side by side with such birds as the curlew, merlin, twite, nightingale, wry-neck, dipper, grey wagtail, sandpiper, redshank, golden plover, nuthatch, red-legged partridge, red grouse, black grouse, turtle dove, reed warbler, and lesser redpoll.

The Trent valley, in the southern part of the county, constitutes an important migration route, but with the exception of the sewage farm near Egginton there is but little to attract wild fowl and waders. At this farm grey plover and oyster-catchers, for instance, have been observed; and a quail's nest was found there in 1892.

F. B. Whitlock's 'Birds of Derbyshire'—a work of much popular interest—was published in 1893, and frequent reference is made to it. Willughby's description of a young golden eagle found in a nest in Derbyshire so long ago as 1668 is quoted in full, and is the more interesting as being the only evidence of an English eyrie further south than the Lake district.

The extermination of ravens, buzzards, harriers, *et hoc genus omne* at the hands of gamekeepers and collectors is a commonplace, but a few of the smaller birds have almost unaccountably disappeared or decreased. Of these the pied flycatcher, woodlark, marsh tit, and stonechat are examples. The whinchat, on the contrary, requiring different local conditions from its congener, is plentiful enough. The hawfinch is increasing here as elsewhere, and there is evidence even of its nesting in small colonies after the fashion of the greenfinch. The great crested grebe breeds sparingly in the county, and but for flagrant breaches of the Wild Birds' Protection Acts might be much more widely established. The coot is given a bad name as an egg-stealer; it may be added that the moorhen's character is certainly not unblemished in this direction.

Among instructive items, apart from mere obituary notices, we read of the house martin nesting in colonies in parts of the Peak on precipitous rock faces; of the dabchick's eggs washed out by floods,

and found, when fresh, lying on the bottom below the nest; of water-rail and spotted crane killed by flying into telegraph wires in the dusk; of the well-known propensity of the spotted flycatcher and the goldcrest for returning to a familiar nesting site; and of sixty nests in a heronry at Kedleston so persistently robbed by neighbouring rooks, living on apparently amicable terms with the herons, that only one nest was successfully hatched off. "Hedge coalhood" gives us yet another addition to the long list of local names for the much-abused bull-finch.

The series of short monographs in the second part of this volume, from the time when man appears on the scene, have fallen into good hands. Mr. John Ward, a Derbyshire antiquary of considerable repute, who is now Curator of Cardiff Museum, writes on 'Early Man' and on Anglo-Saxon remains; Mr. J. Romilly Allen contributes a paper on 'Early Christian Art,' of which there are such numerous examples in the pre-Norman crosses of the county; and Mr. F. M. Stenton deals satisfactorily with the Derbyshire portion of the Domesday Survey.

Three articles remain which call for special attention.

'Ancient Earthworks' is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Cox, whom the editor thanks in the preface for general help and advice throughout the volume. Like most of our hilly counties, Derbyshire is rich in prehistoric fortifications, yet no previous attempt has been made to treat them collectively; indeed, very few had even found a place in print. Dr. Cox has described here in detail nearly seventy examples of early defensive fortifications, which he has classified according to the suggestions of the Congress of Archaeological Societies. They range from the earliest type of Neolithic stronghold, when man was content merely to strengthen positions already rendered almost inaccessible by nature, to the homestead moat, which, according to Parker, was still occasionally constructed in the sixteenth century. In Comb Moss, Derbyshire could boast of a typical example of early work, and it was selected by the Congress for illustration in their published scheme; but it was little thought that there was lying unnoticed in the north-eastern corner of the county a still finer specimen of the same class. This is Markland Grips, near Elton; and although it is marked on the Ordnance Survey as a camp, Dr. Cox may, for all practical purposes, claim the credit of its discovery. It comprises a narrow plateau of land in the angle of two precipitous grips, or valleys, defended by a triple rampart and fosse across the third side.

Another important addition to our knowledge of this subject is disclosed in his treatment of the defences of Peak Castle. It has long been known that around part of the town of Castleton there were the remains of an earthwork called the Town Ditch, which has usually been attributed to the civil wars of the seven-

teenth century, and no one seems to have associated it with the Castle. It has remained for Dr. Cox to trace its complete form, and prove that it was the outer bailey of the Castle itself. This is very clearly shown in the plan attached. In the same lucid manner he explains other works which have been little understood, such as those at Bolsover and the Buries near Repton; and he materially increases the number of known examples of moated mounts by additions at Hope and Mor'ey. To these also he is inclined to attribute Queen Mary's Bower in Chatsworth Park, which, he suggests, was converted to its present form in the sixteenth century, for this would explain the core of earth within the masonry. Amongst the homestead moats he has been a vigilant searcher, for many who know Derbyshire well will be surprised to learn that nearly thirty are carefully described. The article concludes with a list of the chief barrows, and references to their places on the Ordnance Survey; it is accompanied by an excellent map showing the positions and character of the various works, and by numerous plans. A little more attention should have been given to these, for we notice that on the map Torside Castle should be nearly four miles further north, and the plans of Pilsbury and Staden Low have been interchanged.

The best illustrated and probably the best article in a good volume is that by Dr. Haverfield on 'Romano-British Remains.' The seventy-five pages devoted to this subject have not a superfluous word, but treat in a scholarly fashion every detail that has been brought to light, within the confines of the county, relating to the Roman occupation. Antiquaries of the Romano-British period will be surprised to find how very much there is of importance within the shire that tends to a more perfect knowledge of the various works accomplished by our conquerors during their long sojourn amongst us; whilst general readers cannot fail to be interested by the vivid pictures placed before them of Roman occupation in the very centre of England.

One important feature of Roman Derbyshire is the number of caves, particularly near Buxton, where undoubted proofs have been found of the tenancy of limestone caves by those using Roman or Romano-British utensils and implements. Hitherto the best explanation of the presence of these Roman cave relics in Derbyshire, and in one or two other localities, is that adopted by J. R. Green in his 'Making of England,' that these cave-tenants were Romano-British fugitives fleeing in the fifth or sixth century from the invading English. The antiquary, however, here steps in, and shows that this theory is wrong, for none of these Roman cave finds points to a later date than the second and third centuries. By this and other evidence it is clearly established that cave-life formed one of the features of Romano-British civilization, among "the lower orders" of some of the hill districts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. On one point only do we

think Dr. Haverfield wrong. Had he been a resident in Derbyshire or himself examined certain of the roads about which he is sceptical, his opinions would have been changed. He should, at least, have put a dotted line on his map, showing the continuation of the Roman road to Wirksworth on to the ford over the Derwent at Duffield.

Forestry, the concluding chapter in the volume, is also by Dr. Cox, and is a subject to which he has lately paid much attention. His story of the two royal forests of the Peak and of Duffield is interesting, and, for the most part, new. Peak Forest, we are told, already existed in Saxon times, and after passing under the custody of the Peverels became eventually part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Duffield Frith was originally the hunting ground of the Ferrers, but also passed with the honour of Tutbury to the Duchy. But this is common knowledge, and it is in the domestic history of each that the attraction of the paper lies.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the word "forest" implied nothing more than a waste reserved for hunting purposes, and few places are less wooded than the highlands of Derbyshire. Here, therefore, the hardy red deer were preserved, whilst the sheltered and timbered Frith of Duffield was the home of the fallow deer. The bounds of the Peak included the whole of the north-west portion of the county between the Derwent and the Goyt, as far south as Darley Dale, and do not appear to have been fenced in. But at Duffield the forest, though much smaller, had even in Tudor times a circuit of thirty miles of pales. The former, however, contained an inner park, termed the *Campana*, which was surrounded by a wall sufficiently high to keep out cattle only. This wall is still traceable in almost its entire length, and at its southern corner stood the *Camera*, or Chamber of the Forest, where the pleas were held. Duffield, on the other hand, was subdivided into several parks, and as it was within the jurisdiction of Tutbury, its pleas were held there; the royal lodge, however, was within it, at Ravensdale. In addition to the larger deer the forests seem to have been stocked with roedeer, wild boars, cattle, horses, pigs, geese, &c.; but though sheep were tolerated, and milked in those days, goats were strictly prohibited, as unpleasing to the deer. It is interesting to find that in the thirteenth century the queen consort had a large stud of horses in the Peak.

But it is in the mass of records, especially the pleas of the forests, that Dr. Cox is at his best. From these he supplies lists of the bailiffs and chief foresters, and describes the duties and privileges of the numerous staff of officials maintained, two of whom, for example, held their lands by serjeanty of hunting wolves.

Perhaps the most interesting extracts are those from the pleas of vert and venison trespass. These offences, strange to say, were usually committed by the gentry of the county, and even the Earls

of Derby and Lords of Sheffield were amongst the delinquents; but Dr. Cox explains that political influences during the civil wars of Henry III. and Henry VI. were probably responsible for some of the charges. Nevertheless, when we read that the rectors of Manchester, Tankersley, and Denbigh, the vicar of Sheffield, and the chaplain of Pennistone were convicted of "knowingly receiving venison," we think less of a certain alleged escapade at Charlecote.

In the later pages of his extensive article Dr. Cox treats of the general arboriculture of the county, and finally describes its principal parks. No mere outline can, however, do justice to a contribution which merits a close study. The whole subject of forestry is one which has received but scanty notice from the antiquaries of to-day.

A Pietist of the Napoleonic Wars and After: the Life of Countess von Reden. By Eleonore, Princess Reuss. (John Murray.)

COUNTRESS VON REDEN is a fine example of a character combining fervour with practicality, and enthusiasm with good sense. She and her sisters spent their earliest years in the United States, with the German troops that served George III. during the War of Independence; and her force of character and generosity were evinced shortly after the capitulation at Saratoga, when the child's earnest persistence induced a fervidly patriotic American woman, who had refused to give her bread, finally to furnish supplies to her and to her little sisters for whom she begged. Later years found her successively at Maastricht, and at Blankenburg Castle in the Duchy of Brunswick, during the troublous years of the French Revolution and of the French incursions into Germany. One of her sisters married Count Bernstorff, of the well-known Danish family, and the other the Count of Reuss.

"Fritze" in 1802 married Count von Reden, who was much older than herself, but with whom she felt complete sympathy in religious and philanthropic work. Their thirteen years of married life were spent mainly at his beautiful seat of Buchwald, in the Riesengebirge; but visits to Berlin and to various seats of the German nobility afford interesting glimpses into the politics of Prussia and the life of the more cultured German families of the time. The Von Redens were acquainted with Stein and other well-known public men; and at the time of the crisis in the fortunes of Prussia and Germany brought about by the battle of Jena, and thereafter by the Peace of Tilsit, the correspondence is unusually animated. Count von Reden was then in office; and he and his brother-in-law, Count von Reuss, lost heavily by the terms of that treaty. Their chief thoughts, however, were for the Fatherland. A letter of the Countess on July 20th contains passages which enable a reader to realize something of the tension of feeling of those days:—

"The news to-day is still worse. The Emperor [Napoleon] has left Dresden, and *l'ordre du jour*, dated from Dresden, says in plain black and white that Hesse, Brunswick, and Fulda shall cease to exist as States, and their rulers are retired on pension, so to say. The Princess of Orange is calm, but utterly crushed.... Are not the articles of the peace maddening? I can't write or even speak about them."

An editorial note should have been added explaining that the former Bishopric of Fulda had at the time of the Secularizations (1803) been assigned to the House of Orange for its losses in the Netherlands.

Other letters of the Countess at this time show the mean intrigues to which Beyme and the French party at the Prussian Court resorted against Stein. After his resignation, or dismissal, in 1807, Count von Reden and his wife retired to Buchwald; and it was to their seat that Stein fled secretly in the early days of 1809, on learning the news of the proscription launched by Napoleon at Madrid. The strong features of the great minister rendered concealment of his identity somewhat difficult; but Count von Reden appealed to his dependents to keep the secret, and the patriot, thanks to the guidance of the Count, managed successfully to cross the frontier into Austrian territory.

Apart from this episode, there is not much of general interest in the life of the Von Redens during the years 1808-15. In their corner of Silesia they seem to have felt curiously little of the commotions which shook empires to their base. The battle of the Katzbach took place not far away, but even that event does not figure largely in their correspondence, which is unfortunately scanty for the great year 1813. The hopes and fears of that time are but faintly mirrored in these memoirs, a fact which reminds us that the wealthy in secluded parts can escape, to a large extent, the direct strain of war, which falls heavily on townsfolk and peasants.

The death of Count von Reden, a few days after the arrival of the news of Waterloo, was the beginning of a time of greater activity for his widow. The founding of the Bible Society in Silesia had recently occupied the Von Redens; and this, together with other religious and philanthropic work, filled up the span of the long and useful life of the Countess. The later pages give interesting details respecting that most excellent of men and most tactless of kings, Frederick William IV. Among other things it appears that he visited the Countess in order to gain further knowledge about the spinners and weavers of Silesia. Another of his conversations with her turned on the subject of the means for suppressing rationalism. Visits of Elizabeth Fry and Elizabeth Gurney diversified her later years, which were peacefully happy, until the disorders of the spring of 1848 caused her hastily to retire for a time from the people whom she had so generously befriended. The rabble of neighbouring towns had a special grudge against her, owing to the

king's friendship with her. Apart from this disagreeable incident the life of the old lady was one of beneficent activity and happiness.

The book has been well translated by Mrs. Barrett-Lennard and Mr. Hooper; the narrative runs smoothly, except for an occasional accumulation of adjectives, which in English might be broken up and dispersed in equivalent phrases. There are also few misprints, even in the foreign names. "Ponte Carvo" for Ponte Corvo (p. 66), and "Lansitz" for Lausitz (p. 78), are among those which we have noted; and surely "Mastricht" (p. 9) is not the correct form for the Dutch town on the Maas. An introductory note by Mr. Robert S. Rait points the moral of the volume.

The Story of the Tweed. By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. With Illustrations by D. Y. Cameron. (Nisbet & Co.)

No man could have been found to tell 'The Story of the Tweed' better than Sir Herbert Maxwell has told it. As a sportsman and naturalist, he has observed points and places of interest which it is not given to every one to notice; as an historian he has the events associated with the river at his fingers' ends; he knows the old ballads of the nameless minstrels as well as the poems of "the latest minstrel"; he is as much interested in the few remains of ancient architecture of the district as in the surviving Gaelic place-names; and he presents his angling reminiscences in a separate compartment, at the end of the book. He has generously told not the legendary and historic story of Tweed alone, but also the stories of the many tributary burns, and of Teviot, Ettrick, Yarrow, Leader, Jed, and the other larger contributory streams.

It is very natural that strangers who have heard much of Tweed in ballad and romance should feel, like Washington Irving, rather disappointed when they see the water for the first time. They have not the multitudinous associations which to the Tweedside man centre round every burn, every roofless grey peel tower, every pool and stream. Upper Tweed is not more beautiful than Upper Yarrow, Clyde, Ettrick, Ail, or Teviot. All rise in green or grey moors, unwooded, among formless hills. Mr. Cameron's landscape 'Near Tweedshaws'—where there are now no "shaws," or woods—shows a bleak, cauldrie spot, with "just enough water to swear by," as the disappointed tourist said when he saw the Styx; while the hills are shapeless—*des bosses verdâtres*, as Prosper Mérimée candidly observed. The circumstance that Robert Bruce, red-handed from the dirking of the Red Comyn, had here his first meeting with the good Sir James Douglas, might not have reconciled the fastidious Mérimée to the greenish humps. The linns of Tala water we cannot observe with so much indifference. In the cliffs the raven nests, or did nest lately, and an ingenious keeper caught the young birds

with bits of raw flesh let down at the end of a line. From Tala came young Hay of Tala, a retainer of Bothwell, hanged for Darnley's murder; and here, in 1682, the Cameronians held in safety a peculiarly inharmonious General Meeting, airing each his private and very odd orthodoxy. Here Sir Simon Fraser, ancestor of the Lovat family, "had once commanding"; joining Bruce, he suffered, in 1306, much more cruel penalties of treason than justly befell his descendant and namesake, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, in 1746. The earlier Simon was a deserter from Edward I., and legally merited death. On his decease the Hays came in, one of them having married his heiress.

At Drummelzier we reach the lands held for several centuries by the Tweedies, descendants, by a mortal matron, of the River Tweed himself. There is a pretty picture of their *Oarists* in 'The History of the Tweedie Family,' by Mr. Michael Scott Tweedie (1902). Consulting the pedigrees of this work, we find the Tweed omitted, and the line begins with Olifard, 1155-65, whence the house of Tweedie of Oliver. In 1299 occurs Johannes de Tueda, from whom the patronymic, de Twydyne, de Twedy, really comes. Whether the spelling "Twydyn" throws any light on the original form of the name of the river itself we know not. It may be remarked that the photographs of scenery in Mr. Tweedie's book represent an infinitely more cheerful river than Tweed appears in Mr. Cameron's designs. Two Tweedies were engaged in Riccio's murder; and about 1590-1611, in spite of the Gospel light diffused in 1560, all the Tweedies, Geddeses, Nasmyths, and other gentlemen of the district were cutting each other's throats and pistolling each other in the most unsportsmanlike fashion. From the Tweedies' country we reach the country of the Wizard Merlin, and another wizard of the same name, whose doings are inextricable.

We have arrived only at the second chapter, which closes at the junction of Tweed with Ettrick. The river, before reaching Peebles, becomes much more beautiful, especially, perhaps, in the narrows below Yair, and the lovely streams under the woods of Sunderland Hall. Mr. Cameron presents an interesting, but melancholy view of the ancient house of Traquair, which, from its aspect, appears still to deplore that Montrose was not received there in his flight from the disaster of Philiphaugh. The historian here ascends Ettrick water, which has ballads, legends, old towers, and memories of Scott and Hogg enough to provide a separate book. The view of St. Mary's Loch is relatively cheerful. Thence we return to Abbotsford, Melrose, and the Eildon Hills (the view of the Abbey is charming); and, after exploring Leader water and Lauderdale, return to Tweed at Merton, and follow it to Teviotdale, and so on to Kelso and Jedburgh, with an accompaniment of ballads and stories to lighten the way. With Norham Castle and Berwick we are in the full tide of the old Border battles and treaties; and the

volume ends with an excellent chapter on the salmon and salmon fishing of Tweed.

Being a very fine, large, and luxurious work, 'The Story of the Tweed' cannot be carried in the pedestrian's pocket, or the angler's creel, and this is the only fault which criticism can find in it, for the knowledge displayed is full and varied; the text, so far as we can estimate it, is correct, and the author's sympathy is perfect, except when he has to do with the English destroyers, and the modern tamperers with the ecclesiastical architecture of the valley.

NEW NOVELS.

Hugo. By Arnold Bennett. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. BENNETT gave us a taste of his quality as a concocter of sensational extravaganza in 'The Grand Babylon Hotel.' The present book is an essay upon the same lines: a little farcical, a little absurd, a good deal melodramatic, yet altogether entertaining. Hugo is the assumed name of a universal provider in Sloane Street, whose gigantic shop is in reality a palace, surmounted by four or five stories of the most expensive residential flats in London, with roof gardens, restaurants, and so forth in profusion. The whole thing is full of the modern flavour of wealth easily obtained and recklessly spent. The story is confined to this huge commercial palace, and is as full of breathless incident and adventure as a Christmas pudding is of plums, or a parvenu's house of ornaments. The plot has been deliberately and cunningly designed to sustain the reader's excitement from chapter to chapter, and, this being admitted as the author's aim, the book may fairly be pronounced a success. The writing, while in no way distinguished, is workmanlike and devoid of slovenliness.

Barnaby's Bridal. By S. R. Keightley. (John Long.)

THE stupendous, but indisputable fact that there really are people who, in good faith, insert—and answer—matrimonial advertisements has in its more serious aspect been dealt with by at least two well-known novelists, but in the case now before us the treatment is purely farcical. The sufferings of the misguided advertiser, a highly eligible bachelor of weak character, are further complicated by his relations with a rather awe-inspiring lady friend and an over-affectionate housekeeper, both of whom have misconstrued some remarks of his as signifying an offer of marriage. We incline to think that he was fortunate beyond his deserts in getting off with only one action for breach of promise, and even from this he escapes through the cheap device of a resuscitated husband. There is no attempt to depict real people in the story, and not too much art, but it is lively and avoids the pitfall of vulgarity.

The Scar. By Francis Warrington Dawson. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is a long, sincere, carefully wrought tale of farm and plantation life in Virginia. It might conceivably be an example of the one good book which, it is said, most men can write. The author's name is new to us, and if 'The Scar' is a first work, it is a good deal more hopeful and better worth reading than the majority of first essays in fiction. Its immaturity, want of breadth of vision and knowledge are faults which time may well remedy, and we prefer to note the obvious sincerity, the zest for story, and the evidence of a genuine faculty of observation it exhibits. It has an abundant wealth of material, and it has real humanity. We hope to see more from the same hand.

The Arrow of the North. By R. H. Forster. (John Long.)

MR. FORSTER reveals everywhere an intimate knowledge of the North Country, and is as obviously inspired by affection for it. His scene is Norham Castle, that bulwark against the aggression of the Scots throughout the Middle Ages; and his period is the troubled time that ended in Flodden. Alarums and excursions prevail in these chapters. Norham is besieged and relieved; there is much talk of harquebuss and of crossbow; and Scot is pitted against Northumbrian. The romance resounds with fighting. Its hero is a boy of twelve at the outset, and gallantly carries arrows to the archers on the battlements. At the close we leave him knighted, the warden of the castle, and in the arms, so to speak, of a lovely bride. But he has much to go through before he reaches that happy conclusion, and Mr. Forster's narrative should please the lovers of exciting adventures, a class said to be on the increase. There are two handsome girls—one bad, and one good; and the poor hero suffers in consequence. The author's style is simple and straightforward, and he has no airs. Taken for what it is, this is a creditable piece of work.

Cache la Poudre. By Herbert Myrick. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS curious production is described in a sub-title as 'The Romance of a Tenderfoot in the Days of Custer.' It is illustrated profusely from paintings and photographs, and is a rambling tale of adventurous life in the far West of America in days when lynchings and fights with Indians were matters of everyday occurrence. The absence of constructive method, even of ordinary coherence in the story, indicates an unaccustomed hand. The book has, however, the merit of comparative fidelity to actual fact. There is a lengthy appendix, the frequent allusions to which in the text are rather damaging to the romantic interest of the tale. The photographs are interesting, and there is certainly material

enough in the volume for half a dozen romances.

Through the Rain. By Mrs. Hughes-Gibb. (John Long.)

THIS, we believe, is what is popularly denominated "an old-fashioned love story," and so far as regards the absence of any originality, either in subject or treatment, the adjective is correctly applied. The very form of the story—supposed to be a diary kept by the heroine—belongs essentially to a bygone period, and from the initials tattooed on that young lady's arm in infancy to the final recognition by her true mother and her reunion with the lover from whom she has been cruelly parted on the score of supposed consanguinity (nothing worse than first-cousinship, however), we are never exposed to the shock of the unexpected. Nevertheless the author has an excellent eye for nature, by no means an old-fashioned quality.

Sous le Fardeau. J. H. Rosny. (Paris, Plon.)

"J. H. ROSNY" is a name which has stood on the title-page of novels in all styles; "imitation of every well-known author" has, indeed, been the criticism of Paris. 'Sous le Fardeau' deals with the surgeon's view of the sufferings of the poor in great cities, and with that "Social Question" which it is easier to raise than to solve. Many of the scenes are brutal, and some disgusting, but there is power in the book. The anti-English tone is rather that of four years ago than that of 1904-6: "Most English people would see without a tremor whole races perish."

Les Étourderies de la Chanoinesse. Léon de Tinsseau. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

THIS is one of the most pleasing novels from the pen of the author of 'Plus Fort que la Haine' and 'Un Nid dans les Ruines.' It is not described as "pour les jeunes filles," and there is little about it that is namby-pamby, but it is "honest." We have seldom come across a tale better worth the perusal of readers of all kinds.

TWO LONDON BOOKS.

Chronicles of London. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by C. L. Kingsford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This scholarly work presents to the reader three of the old London chronicles which are contained in the Cottonian MSS., Julius B. II., Cleopatra C. IV., and Vitellius A. XVI., and which embrace a period of English history extending from the time of Richard I. to the year 1509. The editor in his Introduction traces the evolution of the "chronicle" from the early official record known as the 'Liber de Antiquis Legibus' to the popular works of Holinshed and Stow. The first section of the Introduction is taken up with an account of the earlier chronicles, some of which have been printed, while others (of which those under notice are perhaps the most important) have till now remained in

manuscript. He then proceeds to summarize the general conclusions to which the examination of the individual manuscripts points. Mr. Kingsford finds that till towards the close of the fourteenth century all the versions are derived from the same source, and that down to 1414 the variations are nowhere so marked as to be incompatible with the theory that they have all one common original. With the year of Agincourt there comes a marked divergence: the existing Chronicles show more variation than before, and the division into classes is more definite. Mr. Kingsford then goes on to consider what evidence can be obtained as to the method by which the Chronicles of London reached their present form, and from what sources they were derived. They started, no doubt, with official records; but with the opening of the fifteenth century the notices of events in or near London were probably set down as they occurred, or were written up from personal knowledge by the compiler of each new version. In the next section of the Introduction the editor treats of the use which Fabyan, Arnold, and other writers of the sixteenth century made of the Chronicles of London; and he concludes his essay with a more detailed account of the chronicles contained in the volume under notice.

Apart from the historical interest of the contents of the MS. Julius B. II., this manuscript contains Lydgate's verses descriptive of the pageants devised by him in celebration of the little King Henry's return to London in February, 1432. The MS. Cleopatra C. IV., which is more or less fragmentary, begins with a dramatic account of the siege of Harfleur, where a small company of the English are advancing "together to the gap," and the king turns and encourages his men in a short speech, which the editor thus modernizes: "My men, be of good heart; save your breath and keep cool, and come up at your ease, for with God's help shall we have good tidings." A page or two further on we come to the eve of Agincourt, and the heroic address of King Henry to his "littell mayne." In the account of the battle we are given a ballad, of which, to use Mr. Kingsford's words, "the compiler began, but fortunately did not finish, a prose paraphrase." But a close examination seems to show that the lines, though written as prose, are not a paraphrase, but are in metrical form, and are apparently the opening stanza of the ballad, which has been printed in Wright's 'Political Ballads and Songs,' ii. 123-7 (Rolls Series). In the Vitellius Chronicle—of which the value, as one of the best contemporary records of the reign of Henry VII., has long been recognized—are found not only the unique copy of William Dunbar's ballad in praise of London, but also two interesting references to the discovery of Newfoundland by Bristol merchants.

In addition to the valuable Introduction, Mr. Kingsford gives more than fifty pages of notes, in which he has dealt chiefly with matters illustrating the history of London or the text of the Chronicles. These notes exhibit the same fullness of learning that is apparent in the Introduction. With reference to the penance of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester—who on three alternate days came from Westminster to London and landing successively at the Temple Bridge, at the Swan in Thames Street, and at Queenhithe, offered a taper of wax, firstly at the high altar of St. Paul's, secondly at "Crischurch," and thirdly at St. Michael's Church in Cornhill—Mr. Kingsford glosses "Crischurch" as "Grassechurch, or St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street." But as, after landing at the Swan, the Duchess

walked through Bridge Street and Gracechurch Street to the Leadenhall, and "so to Crischurch," it is probable that the building in which she performed penance was the church (known as Christ Church) of the great monastery of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, which is now represented on a smaller scale by the church of St. Katherine Cree (pp. 149, 312). Nor is it, perhaps, quite accurate to say (p. 323) that "Greschirche, or Grascchurch, Street was so called from the herb market there." The street was named after the church, and the church was named after the grass market. The antiquity of the church is shown by its mention in Brihtmar's charter of 1053, under the name of "Gerschereche"—a fact which has seemingly escaped the notice of London topographers. We observe that Mr. Kingsford endorses the suggestion that "Steelyard" is a corruption of "Stapelhof," or the House of the Staple. Though respectable authority can be adduced in support of this derivation, a more acceptable one was advanced by Prof. Skeat in the last series of *Notes and Queries*. At the end of the book is a glossary, which might perhaps have been fuller, and an index, which has been carefully compiled. A reproduction of Ryther's map of 1604, which represents the London of Stow rather than that of the chroniclers, is given as a frontispiece; but its value is much impaired by the fact that the names are drawn on too small a scale to be read without a powerful magnifying glass.

To turn from Mr. Kingsford's book to Mr. J. Holden MacMichael's *Story of Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood* (Chatto & Windus) is like being transported from the cool dim aisles of a Gothic cathedral to the glare and noise of the Hippodrome. With an industry beyond all praise, Mr. MacMichael has collected an immense number of extracts, including some hundreds of newspaper cuttings, in order to illustrate the life of an important district of London during the past three hundred years. If a fault is to be found with the work, it is that the canvas is too crowded. One cannot see the wood for the trees. As a mine for the historical novelist in search of "local colour" to quarry in, the book will be invaluable. Scene follows scene with kaleidoscopic swiftness. On one page we are amongst the buff jerkins and steel caps of Cromwell's Ironsides; a turn of the hand, and we see the clouded cane and pomander box of Sir Plume; another turn, and we are hob-nobbing with the company of artists who in King George's time sipped their coffee at Old Slaughter's. "London," says Mr. MacMichael, with a fine disregard for geometrical accuracy, "is the centre, not only, as the cabman will tell you, of the four-mile radius, but of the capital of an Empire where the sun has actually had to abandon his search for a night's lodging." And Charing Cross is the "hub" of London, not only from the cabman's point of view, or even that of the Chief Commissioner of Police under the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, but also because it has centred in itself so much of English history, art, and drama. As a literary centre Charing Cross must take a lower place, but the district of which Mr. MacMichael is the historiographer, and which comprises the modern parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden, has witnessed some of the darkest tragedies of English history, the birth of the art of Hogarth and of Reynolds, and the greatest triumphs of Garrick, Kean, and Mrs. Siddons. Charing Cross therefore deserves to have its story told, and if the work before us betrays some lack of craftsmanship, the vast amount of information it

contains and its general accuracy should ensure it a generous welcome.

Mr. MacMichael is occasionally able to correct the errors of his predecessors, as in his interesting account of the Pinchbeck family (pp. 282-4). If another edition is called for a few passages which are somewhat carelessly written might undergo revision. The Earl of Warwick and Holland, who was a party to the duel in Leicester Fields (p. 53), was not the stepfather of Addison, but the first husband of Addison's wife. Addison was stepfather of the young earl, who died, at the age of twenty-four, in 1721. Dr. Dodd (p. 92) was not hanged at Charing Cross, but at the usual place of execution at Tyburn. George Brydges, Lord Chandos (who is misnamed William on p. 121) after whom Chandos Street was called, was not an ancestor of "the magnificent owner of Canons" (p. 130), but only a distant relative—to speak by the card, a third cousin once removed. The connexion of the Hungerfords with this locality is described in a very hazy manner. There is no doubt that the old mansion of the Hungerfords, known as Hungerford's Inn, in which they resided at least as early as the time of Henry VI., was on the site of Hungerford Market. Mr. MacMichael, misled by a passage in Pepys, says that it stood further eastward, near Durham Yard—the site of the Adelphi. But the Lady Hungerford who was living in Durham Yard when her house was burnt down was not the mother of the "spendthrift" Sir Edward Hungerford, as Mr. MacMichael conjectures (p. 218), but his aunt by marriage—Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Hallyday, Alderman of London, and widow of an earlier Sir Edward. The "spendthrift" knight did not pull down Hungerford House till its destruction was called for by the requirements of the market. Before writing of Agnes, Lady Hungerford, who was hanged at Tyburn in 1523 for the murder of her first husband, Mr. MacMichael would have done well to consult Mr. W. J. Hardy's paper in *The Antiquary*, ii. 233-6, from which he would have learnt the whole story of the crime as officially recorded in the Coram Rege Rolls.

It only remains to say that the book contains a useful index, although we missed the first name for which we looked—that of John Thomas Smith, the author of 'Nollekens and his Times,' who is frequently mentioned. Mr. MacMichael might have recorded that Nathaniel Smith, the father of the 'Rainy Day' annalist, for several years kept a print shop at "The Rembrandt's Head," No. 18, May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane.

TWO BOOKS ABOUT ALGERIA.

In the Desert. By L. March Phillips. (Edward Arnold.)—This interesting volume is a triumph of impressionism. Some readers will remember its author's book on the South African war. That work was impressionistic, but it was an exact record compared with this. Mr. Phillips has read his Burton with appreciation, and he has felt the glamour of African Orientalism. He has set himself here to paint for Western eyes a picture of the Sahara, and indicate the part it has played in the moulding of Arab character and the shaping of Arab history in Africa. He has, however, approached his task rather as a novelist or a war correspondent than as a student or a man of science, and, accordingly, he has completed it at a stage in his knowledge of the subject which the serious student would

regard as elementary. Having said so much, we may add that this very fact is likely to make Mr. Phillips's production acceptable to the average reader. Every traveller knows that first impressions are the most vivid, if not the most accurate. The following passage may serve as some slight indication both of Mr. Phillips's style and of the manner in which the Sahara has impressed him:—

"Among the many things Nature gives us in England, there is one thing she cannot give—sympathy with the old, primitive, original instinct of emancipation. She is on the side of the powers that be, the side of authority and routine and tradition. 'Submit yourself,' she says. 'I submit myself, and see how I thrive.'.....The desert is of another order of scenery, and made of sterner stuff. It is as ugly as hell, to be sure. It has none of the English motherly fondness and gentleness about it. It hates you like poison, and will kill you if it can. But it is a landscape that has never bent its neck to the yoke of man, and its barren reefs and unploughed sands have the old, primitive, savage vigour about them still. This is its potent attraction. We are rebels, all of us, but the odds are against us.....In the desert for the first time you have Nature with you in the old struggle for emancipation."

Mr. Phillips will be blamed by authorities in these matters for the sketchy and frequently inaccurate character of his generalizations regarding Arab history; for his vague, hasty conclusions on the antecedents and family history of some of the present peoples of North Africa; and for the ignorance shown in his references to Morocco, for example. But these things hardly detract from the general interest and charm of a vivid, plausible, and spirited piece of word-painting, which may safely be commended to all save the real student and the practised traveller in Africa.

The Voice of the South. By Gilbert Watson. (Hurst & Blackett.)—The scope of this book is frankly limited. It is a chatty, descriptive narrative of the ordinary tourist's journey into the Sahara; and it makes no pretence to be anything more. Mr. Watson does not concern himself with the history of the people or the country of which he writes. He went to Biskra; he obtained an Arab guide (whom he vastly overrates, endowing him, as kindly Westerners will, with all sorts of purely Western attributes which are perfectly foreign to the Arab character); and, seating himself upon one of the camels obtained for him by this man, he cheerily set forth, as hundreds have before him, to "do" the desert, hugging to himself meanwhile the inspiring notion that he was treading in ways unknown to the travellers of Christendom. In this same self-delusive spirit many charming light works of travel have been produced, and this one is calculated to afford innocent entertainment, a thing more generally welcome, perhaps, than serious information.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Military Life of H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge. By Col. Willoughby Verner, assisted by Capt. Erasmus Darwin Parker. 2 vols. (John Murray.)—Col. Verner rightly states that the story of the Duke of Cambridge's military life is the history of the British army during the latter half of the nineteenth century; and those interested in military matters will find, if they persevere beyond chap. iv., much information worth careful study. Insight is afforded into the perpetual struggle for an efficient army between its head and the Secretary of State, who is, as soldiers believe, compelled to insist on reduction for reasons of economy, though the measure may be

fraught with danger to the country, and be in itself unsound finance, involving tenfold cost to be sanctioned in a panic at the next national crisis. Further, much will be found of war, from the Mutiny in India to the Franco-German War, indeed of almost every military operation on a considerable scale during the Duke's tenure of office, in his diaries or descriptions. They are models of completeness and condensation, invaluable for reference.

The Duke's career is too well known to be considered here in detail. He commanded the 1st Division at the battle of the Alma, and was present at Inkermann, which he describes as "a most dreadful and a most fearful day." The Guards suffered severely, and the Duke felt the losses and strain so painfully, that, in his own language, he was broken down and for the moment unequal to work. Invalided home, he was appointed in 1856 General Officer Commanding in Chief, a position he held for the extraordinary term of thirty-nine years, the title having, in 1887, been altered to Commander-in-Chief. He died on March 17th, 1904, at Gloucester House (since pulled down), within nine days of reaching the age of eighty-five.

The greater part of the two volumes of this military life is naturally occupied with events during the Duke's tenure of chief command. They are many and of varying importance; some may be classed as routine, others are exceptional, involving estimates of officers' merits concerning which opinions widely differ. The system followed in preparing the book has been to publish H.R.H.'s correspondence, memoranda, and reports of his speeches, connected by a few explanatory sentences. On the whole, it serves the purpose required—a result creditable to Col. Verner and Capt. Parker.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON publish *The Comedy of Protection*, a translation from M. Yves Guyot by M. A. Hamilton. To say that the book is a little one-sided is a mild way of stating the fact that M. Yves Guyot is too strong a Free Trader to make converts in France except among the growers of light wine. To these he appeals on reciprocitarian lines by offering a reduction of our wine duties in return for a partial abolition of the French *surtaxe d'entrepôt*. No British Government will ever make so limited a proposal. Protection is so rooted in the French electorate that there is only one thorough Free Trader in the whole French legislature, except those who sit for districts directly interested in the export of such special goods as claret. Even the French Socialists, unlike those of Germany, are, quietly, Protectionist.

THE *Mémoires du Général Marquis d'Hautpoul* (Paris, Perrin), published by a great-grandson, M. E. Hennet de Goutel, is a volume of some interest, though of no importance: the posts held by the author were more considerable than his abilities. Born at Versailles, where his family had gone to Court, in January, 1789, the young officer served Napoleon in Spain. His elder brother had been killed at Trafalgar, while another brother lived to be "governor of the young King Henri V.," that is, of the Comte de Chambord, in exile. D'Hautpoul played his part under Napoleon in the pursuit of the British during the retreat to Coruña, and describes the fierce altercation between Ney, who wanted to attack after Napoleon had been checked and had left for Paris, and Soult, who insisted on a delay which allowed the British army to escape. D'Hautpoul gives a good short account of

the Peninsular War, 1809–12. Praising Ney at the expense of Masséna, as he had already praised him at that of Soult, he ascribes to the blunders of the Prince of Esling the loss of the battle of Busaco. The subsequent turning movement was based on the information named by Napier in words which begin, "A peasant told." D'Hautpoul relates the story in much detail. Our hero was twice wounded in hand-to-hand fighting with a Highlander at Salamanca, which he calls "Les Arapiles." He was then twice ridden over by our cavalry, and afterwards stripped absolutely naked by the Spaniards on the battle-field. At twenty-three years of age this distinguished officer was in consequence carried off as a wounded private. He describes the massacre on the road in Portugal by the peasantry of those of his comrades who could not pass muster as Christians. D'Hautpoul was able to make the sign of the cross correctly and to say the Credo, whereon a scapulary was put round his neck to preserve him. At Lisbon he made himself known to the first British officer who visited the prison, and was then given his proper place. On the way to England, the ship in which he sailed, with all the other wounded officers who had been taken, was captured by an American privateer at Christmas, 1812; but the captor refused to charge himself with the French, as he would have had to face the risk of landing them in France, or else the cost of feeding them at sea. D'Hautpoul was sent to various small towns in Shropshire, the names of which he never learnt to spell. After a miserable existence on fifteen pence a day he suddenly became a guest at St. James's Palace, where he stayed for ten days, April–May, 1814, with one of the Queen's carriages to take him to see the sights. During the Hundred Days, D'Hautpoul, who had become a Bourbon aide-de-camp, remained faithful to Louis XVIII., and even did a little fighting against his old comrades in South-Western France. After the second Restoration, he again served in the Guard, and took part in the expedition to Spain, and in February, 1830, was made Director-General of Administration at the War Office, or, in other words, Quartermaster-General charged with the supply of the expeditionary force for the conquest of Algeria. The result was that D'Hautpoul found himself, under Marmont, the second soldier in Paris at the moment of the Revolution of July. Having discovered his chief in conversation with Lafitte, the leader of the revolt, and seen that the Marshal was not trustworthy, he did his best, along with the Governor of the Invalides, to defend the throne. In the generally truthful narrative, a little dislike of England—not unnatural when we remember the author's past—leads him at this point to assert that the first shot against the Guards in the Rue de Rivoli was fired by a Briton, an agent of our Government, whose comrades were scattering money for the promotion of "a new Revolution in France." Nevertheless D'Hautpoul became in the course of time, a peer of the new Government, but welcomed a still later change. He refused to serve the Republic in 1848, but became one of the principal agents of "the Prince President" in 1849, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Rome and French Ambassador to the Holy See. These posts he did not take up, having suddenly been made Minister of War and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. On his fall he was chosen Governor-General of Algeria, and, at the beginning of the Crimean War, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the South. In his last years he was Grand Referendary

of the Senate. The book, as we have said, is pleasant. No pains have been taken to correct mistakes. We find, for example, "Lord Malville" repeatedly for Lord Melville.

THE *New Zealand Official Year-Book for 1905* (Wellington, Government Printer; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode) has been already published in parts, as "advanced sheets," and follows the usual lines. The remarks on proceedings under the Rating on Unimproved Value Act, 1896, may be of interest to politicians here on account of British legislation promised for next year (1907). The explanation of the New Zealand legislation of 1903 regulating "reciprocal trade" by agreement with countries "not being part of the British Dominions" is also of value to us.

A BOOK which contains an excellent bibliography of the British colonies and the Federal movement in the British Empire, as well as much useful reference to authorities too often forgotten, appears under the natural and defensible, but to Britons confusing title, *L'Union Britannique*. The publishers are the Librairie Nouvelle de Droit et de Jurisprudence (Arthur Rousseau). We are apt to think only of the Unions with Scotland and Ireland, or of the workhouse, while M. Paul Houdeau refers to the British Empire. The merit of the author lies in his firm recognition of the historical fact that union under the Crown, with full national powers to the white plantations, was the ideal of the English statesmen of the reigns of Elizabeth and of Charles I., never wholly lost sight of till the dark period 1792–1840. The fault of Dr. Houdeau is that he writes, as politicians speak, with little regard to the responsibility of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom towards India, and the other portions of the Empire across the seas which it governs, and which pay their share of Imperial charges. He seems to forget that the permanent white "colonial" element in the Empire represents, as yet, only some 10,000,000 people, as against some 440,000,000 ruled from Westminster. The volume is a storehouse of useful doctrine. Frenchmen of the eighteenth century understood Whig principles: those of modern times do not always see their way so clearly through our Constitutional maze. Dr. Houdeau writes of the royal veto as though the old English veto, exercised on impulse or at the suggestion of a favourite, had some analogy with the modern Imperial veto. The latter, of course, would be, if used, the veto of the Cabinet rather than of "the King," who would never have to "décider en personne."

MM. PERRIN & CIE., of Paris, publish under the title *Égyptiens et Anglais* a volume of anti-English speeches delivered by Moustafa Kamel Pacha, for whom Madame Adam has written a flaming preface. In it she charges Lord Kitchener with atrocious cruelty. The author is a very youthful member of the French bar, and we do not quite understand how it is that he has already become a Pasha under a Government of which he profoundly disapproves.

THOUGH in no sense autobiographical, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's *Part of a Man's Life* (Constable & Co.) tells something of his own experiences and occupations throughout a long and busy career, while it chiefly serves as a thread for much interesting information about his friends and acquaintances. The first of its fourteen chapters contains some pleasant gossip concerning the Brook Farm Institute, which was started sixty-five years ago, and the

Boston Transcendentalists connected with it, especially Hawthorne, Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller. To Una Hawthorne, by whom Col. Higginson was "in a manner adopted as a sort of brevet relative," a separate chapter, and perhaps the most welcome in the volume, is devoted. The prettiest and most suggestive chapter is on 'The Child and his Dreams,' in which the writer makes good use of quaint sayings of his baby-friends in supporting his contention that "psychological embryology" ought to be a serious study. "Why should we praise Agassiz for spending four hours a day at the microscope, watching the growth of a turtle's egg, and yet recklessly waste our opportunities for observing a far more wondrous growth?" As a pioneer in the now somewhat overdone business of lecturing tours, Col. Higginson had relations with Matthew Arnold, Froude, and many other Englishmen, as well as with countrymen of his own, like Whittier, Charles Sumner, and Wendell Phillips, which were well worth recording. His exploits as recruiting and commanding officer of black troops engaged in the American Civil War of the sixties furnish material for other instructive reminiscences; and the facsimiles of letters and portraits with which the book is liberally illustrated add to its value.

SEA-FISHING in its various forms affords much pleasure and some profit to its devotees, from the boy on the rocks to the rich man who travels to America in search of the tarpon and other big fish. It needs no defence; but at the same time it does not gain by injudicious comparison with freshwater sport. Mr. F. G. Aflalo, who leads us to believe that he rather sacrificed success in examinations to the delights of sea-fishing, has in *The Salt of my Life* (Pitman) given a readable account of his experiences. He has fished in many ways over a great extent of sea—chiefly, no doubt, about the English coast, but also on the edge of the Baltic, in Italian waters, near Madeira and Mogador, and as far away as Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay, and other Australian localities. His success varied, but he acquired experience which justifies his dealing with this subject; and if it be true that as a boy he was idle, he has now produced or edited a vast variety of writing which certainly entitles him to be termed industrious. The present volume is clearly printed, well illustrated, and attractive in appearance.

The Perplexed Parson, by Himself, which comes to us from Messrs. Constable, is a work which may be recommended to all who have any interest in the Church and who care for serious lessons conveyed in humorous form. The writer is a man of insight and sympathy, as well as brimful of fun, and we do not know whether to praise more the serious or lighter portions of the book.

Sa' Zada Tales. By W. A. Fraser. (Nutt.)—This is a sort of jungle book: a dozen tales of wild-beast life, as told by the animals themselves, to one another and to their keeper, during hot evenings in a zoological garden. It justifies its existence, for the tales are of sustained interest, and frequently indicate close, first-hand observation. The author is not entirely free from obligation to Mr. Kipling, but, such as the obligation is, it does not improve his stories; it belongs rather to their surface than to their essence, which is both fresh and sound. The illustrations are good and spirited, and the cover design is excellent. This is the very book for young folk in their early teens, for it holds no hint of the sacrifice of story to psychology.

George Crabbe: Poems. Vol. I. Edited by A. W. Ward. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is the first volume of a complete edition of Crabbe's poems under the editorship of the Master of Peterhouse. It includes a number of juvenile efforts, taken from *The Lady's Magazine*; or, *Entertaining Companion for the Fair Sex*, of 1772, which are, however, in themselves of no great value, and only serve to make the edition complete. Here is also (printed for the first time) the blank-verse poem called 'Midnight,' which possesses no special merit, and is lavishly adorned with capital letters. The poems are arranged in chronological order, and the present volume extends to and includes, 'The Borough.' It has been most carefully edited, and contains a list of variants, giving the readings of the first editions of the several poems which are here printed from the edition of 1823; and a list of errata, including all misprints, slips of the pen, and mistakes of spelling or quotation, which have been found in the texts here reprinted. This new edition—excellent in type, paper, and binding—will be very welcome to Crabbe enthusiasts, a small but select body; but we fear that the general public will pay little heed to it. It is a lamentable fact that there are still many educated persons who are scarcely aware of the existence of such a poet, though perhaps the recent celebrations at Aldeburgh may have done something to lessen their numbers.

Of Crabbe's work little remains to be said now. The bulk of it is not poetry, as we moderns conceive of poetry; indeed, the sketch or short story would nowadays be the fitting medium for 'The Parish Register,' 'The Borough,' and 'Tales of the Hall'; but the convention of the time demanded verse, and the excellence of the verse is indisputable. Yet some of the lyrical poems, and in particular 'Sir Eustace Grey' and the lines which precede the twelfth and twentieth Letters of 'The Borough,' suggest that under modern conditions Crabbe might have been a poet in our modern sense. It is difficult in these days fully to appreciate Fox's enthusiastic praise of the story of 'Phoebe Dawson,' but, for all that, the rigidly faithful pictures of village life, the condition of the poor, the pettinesses of country towns, and the rest, are still absorbing to read, and, in truth, these things have changed but little since Crabbe's day.

Les Navigations de Pantagruel: Étude sur la Géographie Rabelaisienne. Par Abel Lefranc. (Paris, Leclerc.)—The work of Master Alcofrybas Nasier is yielding up, one after another, the secrets of its composition, and the modern reader is able in consequence to form a juster idea of Rabelais as man and writer than has hitherto been possible. No one of recent years has contributed more to this result than M. Lefranc, and it is with sincere pleasure that we welcome the convincing piece of work before us. And yet, when one comes to think of it, is there not something very Rabelaisian in the thought of the vast heaps of commentary that have been thrown up round the little edifice the master raised, with such seeming simplicity, from the first materials that came to hand—the library of hot-pressed dissertations on the homely and ill-printed Lyons chapbooks? And what dissertations have they been—what far-fetched and impossible interpretations have been put on obviously straightforward bits of fun! Not that M. Lefranc's commentary falls under any such condemnation. It is of sterling value, but for all that we confess we should have been glad to catch somewhere in his dissertation the twinkle which betrays comprehension of

what Rabelais would have thought of it all. When the history of Pantagruel was in writing all France was agog with the great movement of the West—the transference of trade from the land route by Venice and the Levant to the sea. Ships were fitted out year after year, by great merchants and by princes, in search of some new route to China and the East. This preoccupation is reflected in the book. Pantagruel in the second book voyages by sea to Utopia and beyond, and at its close the theme of the ensuing story is announced as another heroic voyage, ending in his marriage with Prester John's daughter. The third book (1542), abandoning the itinerary sketched out, ends by starting him on another voyage, which the fourth (1552) describes in part, and the fifth (1563) leaves unfinished. M. Lefranc's thesis is that these voyages can be traced on contemporary maps from point to point—that his islands and points of call are places, real or imagined, described by the geographers and cartographers of his time. The first voyage to Utopia (ii. 25), for example, is traced thus:—Paris, Rouen, Honfleur (where the embarkation takes place), then with a N.N.W. wind to Porto Santo, Madeira, the Canaries (where they careen), Cape Blanco, Senegal, Cape Verde, Gambia, Cape Sagré and Melli (near Las Palmas), the Cape of Good Hope, and the kingdom of Melinde (near Mombassa); thence, with a S. wind, to Medina (wrongly placed) and to Aden. Here, knowing from More that Utopia lies somewhere between America and Ceylon, M. Lefranc recognizes Gelasim in Zeilam (the native name of Ceylon, according to the maps), and the isle of Phees in the Sunda Archipelago, figured in early charts with a crowned woman. Arriving at Achoria, the nearest neighbour of Utopia (More), Pantagruel crosses into Utopia, and fights the great battle with the Dipsodes.

The voyage promised in Book II. was thus described: "et comment il naviga par la mer Atlantique, et deffit les Canibales et conquesta les isles de Perlas, comment il epousa la fille du roy de Inde dit Prestre Jehan." Pantagruel, in fact, was to follow the route to Cathay—the kingdom of Prester John—which was being sought out by the navigators of his time, by way of the Gulf of Mexico. The Pearl Islands are not those now so called, but are the Lesser Antilles. In the interval between the publication of this book and that of the fourth it became evident that no passage existed through Central America, and accordingly the plan is dropped without a word, and 1552 finds Pantagruel engaged in the enterprise where so many failed—the North-West Passage. It is to the elucidation of this voyage, to which he even ventures to put a date, that M. Lefranc devotes the greater part of his book, and his argument seems to us in its main features incontestable. But he has not limited himself to this: a hundred incidental points are raised and settled, and valuable hints are given as to the meaning of the differences and additions made in successive editions by the author—changes generally neglected by editors. Especially valuable in this connexion is the proof that M. Lefranc's work affords of the substantial authenticity of the posthumous fifth book. No one, of course, contests the presence in it of editorial alterations, and, indeed, of a few interpolations; but it is satisfactory to have a new argument introduced into a controversy where the literary critics have been on one side and the textual on the other.

Among the most interesting of the identifications proposed are those of Jamet Brayer, the pilot, and Xenomanes the

hydrographer, "the traverser of perilous ways." Jamet Brayer is the Breton Jacques Cartier, the discover of Canada, and the most famous French sailor of his day; Xenomanes is Jean Alfonse of Saintonge, who had composed a cosmography "for the king's service," and had been pilot to the explorer Roberval. M. Lefranc brings to light a passage—written, it is true, more than half a century later—proving Rabelais's acquaintance with Cartier, and his familiarity with St. Malo (Sammalo) and its suburb Thalard (Thalasse).

No more valuable piece of Rabelais criticism has been published for many a day, and we venture to predict that it will send many students, as it has sent us, back to the master with a renewed interest in, and a clearer understanding of the 'Navigations of Pantagruel.'

THE Hammersmith Publishing Society sends us two slim, beautifully printed brief books, one containing a paper by Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson on *The Arts and Crafts Movement*, some results of which we consider this week; the other an address on *Homer*, delivered last March by Mr. J. W. Mackail on behalf of the Independent Labour Party. The first occupies 39 pages, the second 47, of large, generous type. Was it worth while to publish in so elaborate a form two brief papers, interesting as they are? Two or three added to these two would have made a substantial book, and all might have been the exposition of some ideal. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, though he includes some interesting historic and personal touches, deals mainly with the spirit of the movement. Mr. Mackail does not consider the main question scholars ask about Homer, but he spoke, we presume, to the ignorant rich of Kensington, who will, we hope, buy his address in this elegant form. We should dispute his positions here and there, but to hit off Homer in a single lecture dogmatism is probably necessary.

Lippincott's New Gazetteer of the World, edited by Angelo and Louis Heilprin, contains a vast amount of carefully printed information in its 2,053 pages, which we have found generally accurate. The 'Gazetteer' covers the world, and has been before the public now for half a century, so that its reputation is secure. One cannot have everything in a single volume, and we notice that the editors have worked with a special eye to the United States. Why, an Englishman may ask, should Chismville, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., be included, with its 100 inhabitants, and no record be made of many English villages with a larger population and some special historic claim, e.g. Chénies? This is in accordance with the scheme of the work that "almost every cluster of houses that in this country [the United States] deserves the name of hamlet is supposed to figure in the pages of the 'Gazetteer.'" But this admirable feature of the book might fairly have been supplemented by the names of all places in England which have over 1,000 inhabitants. All the modern advances of geography are capably exhibited, as might have been expected from the editors. The volume has the further merit of being bound in a solid style. The title-page bears the imprint "London, J. B. Lippincott Company," so one fairly expects a work adequate on the English side.

MESSRS. BLACKIE'S *Standard Dictionary* appears in the elegant binding associated with their "Red Letter" Shakespeare, in which they send us *Macbeth* and *The Taming of the Shrew*, both edited by the capable hand of Mr. E. K. Chambers. A dictionary

produced in such a style is a novelty, but rather a good idea, as it can figure among the books of the boudoir, and may occasionally perhaps, if consulted, save the English language from maltreatment. The volume before us has the advantages of moderate size and weight. It does not include "betterment" and two or three other words for which we have looked.—*The Last Essays of Elia*, introduced by Mr. Birrell, and Calverley's *Verses and Translations*, introduced by Mr. Owen Seaman, are sure to be popular members of "The Red Letter Library" of the same firm. Mr. Seaman's tribute is generous, and, we think, just, and all the more interesting as coming from the craftsman who has caught and handed on to a less classical generation much of Calverley's charm, adding thereto an amazing cleverness which is all his own.

WE again accord a welcome to the *Record* of the meetings of the Upper Norwood Athenæum. It has now for twenty-nine years carried on its useful rambles to places of historical interest in and near London. Sir John Soane's Museum was visited last session, and Allhallows, Barking, celebrated for its brasses, was the subject of the second winter visit, under the guidance of Mr. Theophilus Pitt, the careful editor of the 'Record.' The sixth President of the United States, J. Quincy Adams, was married there on the 26th of July, 1797. Among the summer rambles we note visits to Maidstone, Greenwich, when the Vicar of St. Alphege, the Rev. S. Martyn Bardsley, gave an account of the church and showed the register of the burial of General Wolfe in 1759, and also his grave in the crypt; and Theobalds and Cheshunt. At Theobalds old friendship was renewed with Temple Bar. We are sorry to find from the remarks made by Mr. Frank E. Spiers, who took the chair at the annual dinner, that "the Society was not going quite so strongly as in its earlier days," and we hope that this weakness will only be temporary. The 'Record' is well illustrated.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- Theology.*
Barry (Rev. W.), *The Tradition of Scripture*, 3/6 net.
Beard (C.), *The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century*, 6d.
Book of Common Prayer in Spanish, 9d.
Conder (C. de), *The Eternal Sacrifice*, translated by A. J. Monteith, 2/6 net.
Conybeare (F. C.), and Stock (St. G.), *Selections from the Septuagint*, 7/6.
Gurney (T. A.), *Nunc Dimittis*, 3/6 net.
Hall (H. R.), *Coptic and Greek Texts of the Christian Period in the British Museum*, 40.
Hoge (P. H.), *The Divine Tragedy*, 3/6 net.
Longhurst (T. J.), *The Royal Master, and other Sermons*, 2/6 net.
Lüdemann (H.), *Biblical Christianity*, 2/ net.
Northcote (H.), *Christianity and Sex Problems*, 8/ net.
Law.
Barlow (C. A. M.) and Hicks (W. J.), *The Law of Heavy and Light Mechanical Traction on Highways*, 8/6 net.
Fine Art and Archaeology.
Brassington (W. S.), *Picturesque Warwickshire*, 2/6 net.
Bruges and West Flanders, painted by A. Forestier, described by G. W. T. Omond, 10/ net.
Colvin (S.), *Early Engraving and Engravers in England, 1545-1605*, 10s.
Finch (A. T.), *The Story of the Parish Church at Clere*, 1/6 net.
Harvey (W. A.), *The Model Village and its Cottages: Bournville*, 8/6 net.
Poetry and the Drama.
Bryant (M.), *Verses to many Friends*, 3/6.
Fitch (Clyde), *The Climbers, a Play in Four Acts*, 3/6 net.
Graham (J. R.), *Verses*, 5/ net.
Shakespeare, *Works*, 12 vols., Chiswick Edition, 26/ net.
Swinburne (A. C.), *Tragedies*, Vol. V., 6/ net.
Wordsworth (W.), *Poems*, 7 vols., Aldine Edition, 17/6 net.
Music.
Singing, by a Singer, 3/6.

Bibliography.

- Boston U.S. Public Library, *List of Additions, 1904-5*.
Mudie's Select Library Catalogue, 1906, 1/6.

Philosophy.

- Salisbury (C. W.), *Ethics*, 1/ net.
Weir (A.), *A Student's Introduction to Critical Philosophy*, 2/6 net.

Political Economy.

- Guyot (Y.), *The Comedy of Protection*, translated by M. A. Hamilton, 6/
McVey (F. L.), *Modern Industrialism*, 6/ net.
Tariff Commission Report: Vol. II. *The Textile Trades; Part VI. Evidence on the Silk Industry*, 2/6 net.

History and Biography.

- Brown (R.), Jun., *Notes on the Earlier History of Barton-on-Humber*, Vol. I. To A.D. 1154, 15/ net.
Carl (K. A.), *With the Empress-Dowager of China, 10/6 net.*
Farmer (J. E.), *Versailles and the Court under Louis XIV.*, 15/ net.
Greenslet (F.), *James Russell Lowell, his Life and Work*, 6/ net.
Humphrey (S. K.), *The Indian Dispossessed*, 6/ net.

Geography and Travel.

- Kemeid (Hallil-J.), *The Standard Guide to Egypt and the Sudan*, 1/
Raleigh (W.), *The English Voyages of the Sixteenth Century*, 4/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Double Dummy Bridge, edited by E. Bergholt, 3/6 net.

Philology.

- Gospels and Acts in Chiswina, 1/4.
Hymns in the Maori Language, 6d.
Lucian, *Selected Writings*, edited by F. G. Allinson, 6/6.
Luganda Manual on the Prayer-Book, Vol. II.
Malumbo, the Psalms in the Language of Taveta, 1/6.
Temne, Second Reader, by Rev. A. A. Elba, 8d.

School-Books.

- Bird's-Eye View of History, by Sursum Corda, 1/6 net.
Dickens (C.), *Barnaby Rudge*, edited by A. A. Barter, 2/6.
Evans (E.), *The Student's Hygiene*, 3/6.
Forbes (A. H.), *Essays and How to Write Them*, 2/
Frazer (N. L.), *Summary of English History*, 2/
Hastings (E.), *Exercises for Parsing in Colour*, 1/6.
Leigh (Hon. M. C.), *Our School out of Doors*, 2/
Munro (A.), *Key to Exercises in Book-keeping down to Date*.
Parkes (A. K.), *Small Lessons on Great Truths*, 1/6.
Reade (C.), *Peg Woffington*, Introduction by Richard Garnett, 1/6 net.
Renault (E.), *Grammaire Française à l'Usage des Anglais*, 4/6.
Scott (W.), *The Abbot*, edited by H. Corstorphine, 2/
Spalding (E. H.), *The Principles of Rhetoric*, 3/6.
Teacher's Black-board Arithmetic, Part 2, by Tact, 1/6.
Welch (G. E.), *Chemistry Lecture Notes*, 1/6.

Science.

- Bennett (E. T.), *Spiritualism*, 1/ net.
Caillé (A.), *Differential Diagnoses*, 25/ net.
Dreyer (J. L. E.), *History of the Planetary Systems from Thales to Kepler*, 10/6 net.
Hopkins (N. M.), *Experimental Electrochemistry*, 12/ net.
Macaulay (F. S.), *Geometrical Conics*.
Parker (K. L.), *The Euhylai Tribe*, Introduction by Andrew Lang, 7/6 net.
Reeks (H. C.), *Diseases of the Horse's Foot*, 10/6 net.
Robinson (L. A.), *The Health of our Children in the Colonies*, 2/6 net.
Snayder (H.), *Dairy Chemistry*, 4/6 net.
Stupart (H. F.), *Report of the Meteorological Service of Canada*.
Thurso (J. W.), *Modern Turbine Practice and Water-Power Plants*, 16/ net.
Young (J. K.), *A Manual and Atlas of Orthopedic Surgery*, 52/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

- Cule (W. E.), *The Rose-Coloured Bus, and other Leaves from Mabel's Fairy Book*, 2/.

General Literature.

- Barnett (L. D.), *Some Sayings from the Upanishads*, 1/6 net.
Beeton's (Mrs.), *Book of Household Management*, 7/6 net.
Betham-Edwards (Miss), *Martha Rose, Teacher*, 6/
Buck (C. H.), *The Assistant Commissioner's Note-Book*, 6/ net.
Cambridge Year-Book and Directory, 1906, 5/ net.
Carey (W.), No. 101, 6/
Cobb (T.), *Mrs. Ericker's Reputation*, 6/
Coke (G. F. T.), *The Bending of a Twig*, 6/
Croft (C.), *Mr. Tumpsey*, 3/6.
Drummond (H.), *The Chain of Seven Lives*, 6/
Fenn (G. M.), *Aynsley's Case*, 6/
Franklin (B.), *Works*, Vol. III., 12/6 net.
Ghamat (K. E.), *The Present State of India, an Appeal to Anglo-Indians*.
Gibbs (P.), *The Romance of Empire*, 6/
Hamilton (Cosmo), *Nature's Vagabond, and other Stories*, 6/
Howard (K.), *The Smiths of Surbiton*, 6/
Japan Society, *Transactions*, Vol. VI. Part III., 4/
Joubert (Carl), *The White Hand*, 6/
Lane (Mrs. J.), *The Champagne Standard*, 6/
Livingstone (B.), *Letters of a Bohemian*, 1/
Macdonald (R.), *The Sea Maid*, 6/
Memories, by K. E. S., 2/6 net.
Orcey (Baroness), *A Son of the People*, 6/
Roberts (M.), *The Blue Peter, Sea Comedies*, 6/
Royal Navy List, No. 113, 10/
St. Louis International Exhibition, 1904, Report of the Royal Commission.
Sandbach (F. E.), *The Heroic Saga-Cycle of Dietrich of Bern*, 6d. net.
Sharpless (I.), *Quakerism and Politics*.
Stevens (W. J.), *The British Railway Outlook*, 1/
Synde (Mrs. H.), *A Supreme Moment*, 6/
Trent (W. P.), *Greatness in Literature, and other Papers*, 5/
Trowbridge (W. R. H.), *A Dazzling Reprobate*, 6/.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Charles (Mlle. M.) et Pagès (L.), *Broderies et Dentelles*, 6fr.
Gaultier (P.), *Le Rire et la Caricature*, 3fr. 50.
Hofstede de Groot (Dr. C.), *Die Urkunden über Rembrandt, 1575-1721*.

Bibliography.

- Revista de Bibliografía Catalana, Third Year, 12fr. 50.

History and Biography.

- Chevillet (J.), *Ma Vie Militaire*, 1890-10, 3fr. 50.
 Croy (Duc de), *Journal Inédit*, 1718-84, 2 vols., 15fr.
 Dujardin (E.), *La Source du Fleuve Chrétien*: I. Le Judaïsme, 3fr. 50.
 Grimal (J.), *La Guerre de 1870 et ses Enseignements*, 3fr. 50.
 Kleinschmidt (Dr. A.), *Annales von Oranien*, 5m.
 Lallemant (L.), *Histoire de la Charité*: Vol. III. *Le Moyen Age*, 7fr. 50.
 Marion (M.), *La Garde des Sceaux*: Lamoignon et la Réforme Judiciaire de 1788, 6fr.
 Noël (O.), *Histoire du Commerce du Monde depuis les Temps les plus Reculés*, Vol. III., 20fr.

Folk-lore.

- Reinach (S.), *Cultes, Mythes, et Religions*, Vol. II., 7fr. 50.

Philology.

- Prend'homme (L.), *C. Suetoni Tranquille de Vita Cesarum*, Libri VIII., 2fr. 25.

General Literature.

- Bordeaux (H.), *Les Roquevillards*, 3fr. 50.
 Kistmaeckers (H.), *Will, Trim & Co.*, 3fr. 50.
 Mayac, *Cendra*, 3fr. 50.
 Rameau (J.), *La Bonne Etoile*, 3fr. 50.
 Rémon (M.), *La Retraite*, 3fr. 50.
 Revel (J.), *Terriens*, 3fr. 50.

* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

TWO VERSIONS FROM THE OLD IRISH.

(These songs are literal verse renderings, in imitation of the original metre, of Prof. Kuno Meyer's translations of two very early Irish nature poems in 'Four Old Irish Songs of Summer and Winter' (Nutt).)

WINTER SONG.

COLD, cold until Doom !
 The storm goes gathering gloom ;
 Each flashing furrow a stream ;
 A full lake every ford in the coom.

Sea large are the scowling lakes ;
 Thin sleet-spears swell to an host ;
 Light rains clash as shields on the coast ;
 Like a white wether's fleece fall the flakes.

The roadside pools are as ponds ;
 Each moor like a forest uplifts ;
 No shelter the bird-flock finds ;
 Breech high the stark snow drifts.

Swift frost hath the ways in his hold,
 Keen the strife round Colt's standing stone !
 And the tempest so stretches her fold,
 That none can cry aught but "Cold !"

SUMMER SONG.

SUMMER'S here ! free, balm-blowing ;
 Down the brown wood verdure's glowing ;
 Slim, nimble deer are leaping ;
 Smooth the path of seals* is showing.

Cuckoos make mellow music ;
 There is soft, restful slumber ;
 Gentle birds glance on the hill-side,
 And swift grey stags in number.

Restless run the deer—behind them
 Pours the curled pack, tuneful baying ;
 From end to end laughs the strand,
 Where the excited sea is spraying.

Playful breezes through the tops,
 Drum Daill, of your black oaks welter ;
 While the noble, hornless herd†
 Seek in Cuan wood a shelter.

Every herb begins to sprout ;
 The oakwood tops with green abound ;
 Summer's in, winter's out !
 Twisted hollies wound the hound.

Loud the blackbird pipes his lay,
 The live wood's heir from May to May ;
 The excited sea is lulled to sleep ;
 In air the speckled salmon leap.

The sun smiles over every land ;
 To the brood of cares the back of my hand !
 Hounds bark, tryst the deer,
 Ravens flourish, summer's here.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

* The path of seals—the sea.

† Hornless herd—wild horses.

EDUCATION IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

THERE are public elementary schools in four of these islands—Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney (the last being closely connected for purposes of civil and ecclesiastical administration, with Guernsey). Both in Jersey and Guernsey these schools are controlled by education committees of the States of the island, and in neither case does the island code exactly agree with the English one. Before the year 1871 or 1872 the public elementary schools of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney were inspected annually by H.M. inspectors acting under the Education Department in Whitehall, and in accordance with the English codes. In later years the connexion between Whitehall and the elementary education of Guernsey and Alderney was severed ; and it never existed in Sark. The Board of Education, however, still maintains control over primary education in Jersey, although the cost of inspection and maintenance of schools is entirely defrayed by the States of the island. The States of Jersey have always desired to maintain their schools at a satisfactory level of efficiency ; and the reports of H.M. inspectors show that, in spite of great local difficulties, the schools subsidized by the States are not far behind the corresponding schools in England. These difficulties are largely and naturally due to the isolation of the schools, and consequent difficulty of finding and training competent teachers. The pupil teachers' central school will, however, certainly obviate this difficulty in the future. There are in the island a considerable number of schools under Roman Catholic management which receive no grant from the States, and correspond to the now almost obsolete "Certified Efficient" schools of English codes. These are not quite bad enough for condemnation, and hardly good enough for recognition, but are a weak part of the system of public elementary instruction in the island.

Victoria College, Jersey, opened in 1852, is a secondary school of highest grade, has in its gift numerous scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, and offers to its boys a comprehensive curriculum, leading to distinction in the Universities, and in the naval, military, and civil services. But we are not aware of the existence in the island of a public secondary school for girls of equal status, although there are girls' schools recognized by the Registration Council.

The history of modern education in Guernsey is different from that in the larger island. After the severance of connexion of Guernsey and Alderney with Whitehall about 1872, the efficiency of the elementary schools seems to have declined considerably ; and to promote their welfare, and also to prepare scholars for the secondary instruction of Elizabeth College, the boys' intermediate school in St. Peter-Port was founded in 1883, and a corresponding intermediate school for girls twelve years later. There are, we believe, twenty-four scholarships in each intermediate school tenable by scholars from primary schools ; and diligent boys pass with scholarships into Elizabeth College, so that we read in the 'Appendice du Billet d'État pour le 22 Novembre, 1905' : "the progress of able boys is liberally facilitated by scholarships. But the treatment of studious, able girls is not so generous ; girls hold States scholarships in the intermediate (girls') school, but there are no scholarships from this to any higher school or college."

Some eight or ten years ago the States of Guernsey determined to reorganize and improve their public elementary schools, and to place them on a permanent and better basis ; and they very wisely instructed Mr. Munday, now States Inspector and Secretary to the Education Committee, to report on the condition (1898) of elementary instruction. Mr. Munday's report disclosed an unsatisfactory state of affairs, which to a considerable extent depended on the dearth of qualified teachers. The States and the Education Committee betook themselves with considerable vigour and determination to the task of the reformation and reorganization of their system. By the order in Council of March 7th, 1903, the teaching (including religious instruction) in primary schools is determined, and the general cost of maintaining the public elementary schools of the island is distributed between the States and the committees of the parishes in which the schools are situated. A judiciously compiled code of regulations controls and directs the work in schools ; and it has been enacted that every third year "des inspecteurs spéciaux" shall visit the schools and report on their condition to the Education Committee of the States, annual visits of inspection being paid by "l'inspecteur de l'instruction primaire." The States have, it is clear, thought out the best means to ensure the efficiency of their schools ; but they have overlooked the great advantage of two consecutive annual visits from a special inspector, for two special inspections are very much more than twice as effective as a single isolated one. Two visits of special inspection have already been paid : by H.M. divisional inspectors Mr. E. M. Kenney-Herbert in 1902, and Mr. T. W. Danby in 1905. Both these gentlemen report favourably of the progress made in primary schools under the existing régime ; and this is no doubt closely connected with the very efficient and judicious teaching of pupil-teachers under the general supervision of Miss Mellish, "the distinguished principal of the Ladies' College."

The teaching of French is a prominent feature in the schools of Jersey and Guernsey ; and in this subject Guernsey is ahead of Jersey—rather an unlooked-for result, as we should have expected English to gain a more marked predominance in the smaller island on account of the greater influence of the English-speaking capital. It is now usual in the rural schools of Guernsey to find young scholars at admission speaking only the old Norman home language, modern French being almost as unfamiliar a foreign tongue to them as English. In the country schools the teaching of English is a difficulty ; in the town schools, of French ; but the acquiring of both languages colloquially is to many scholars of the greatest utility.

Training in art and practical science needs development in both islands, and Mr. Danby (1905) states that the education of Guernsey as a whole "is weak on the technical side." He advocates the foundation of a technological high school in which scholars of both sexes could receive instruction equivalent to the first-rate training now obtainable in Elizabeth College. The curriculum in such a school should be threefold, "including modern languages ; applied science, biological and non-biological ; arts and handicrafts ; all subjects to be treated with special reference to their use to persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and industry." This scheme of technological education is feasible, and if realized would be an interesting, and, we incline to think, a successful experiment.

THE SWINTON CHARTERS.

36, Pont Street, S.W.

In your columns of October 21st there appeared a review of Sir Archibald Lawrie's most useful book 'Early Scottish Charters,' in which the reviewer, commenting on Sir Archibald's notes on King David's charters of the lands of Swinton to his knight Hernulf, said :—

"Sir Archibald.....thinks that the phrases 'huic meo militi Hernulfo' and 'Arnulfo isti meo militi' are too contemptuous to have been applied to a knight, and that *miles* means here merely a soldier, 'one of the King's Drengs.' A still more serious point, he hesitates to admit the charters themselves as genuine :—"I suspect that they were forged by the monks to support the claims of the Church on the land of Swinton."

On November 25th you printed a further communication from the reviewer, in which, after pointing out that had he, when he wrote the review, known that Sir Archibald condemned the charters without inspecting the originals, he would "have commented upon the degree in which this fact lessens the weight of Sir Archibald's suspicion," he concluded :—

"It is of great importance that the question he has raised about the Swinton charters should be settled one way or other, if possible, by the scrutiny of paleographers and other experts."

Perhaps I may be allowed to explain that the reason why the genuineness of two charters referring to an inconsiderable family can be dignified as "of great importance" is because they comprise, so far as Scotland is concerned (I do not know if anything can be shown earlier in England), the earliest grant of inheritance which has been preserved to us ; also because we have in them the first appearance of Walter Fitz Alan, the founder of the royal house of Stewart, and perhaps the first mention of a Scotsman bearing knighthood. It has necessarily taken some time to consult the most competent authorities, but I now beg to be permitted to put forward the opinions of experts.

Dr. Warner, the head of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, allows me to quote him as follows :—

"I have carefully examined the two Durham charters of David, King of the Scots, relating to Swinton, and from the paleographical point of view I see no reason for doubting their authenticity. The handwriting, though it differs in the two documents, is in both cases that of the period, and the seals appear to be perfectly genuine. My colleague Dr. Kenyon, to whom I have shown them, agrees with this opinion."

Mr. H. J. Ellis, also of the MS. Department of the Museum, writes :—

"Not only do I agree with Drs. Warner and Kenyon that from the paleographical point of view there is no reason to doubt these charters, but I hold that the internal evidence all points to their genuineness. Taken together, they are an interesting illustration of the development of early feudal landowning, a lease for two lives in the first being subsequently changed to a holding in fee and heritage in the second. There is no justification for reading an expression of contempt in 'huic meo militi' or 'isti meo militi.' It was a common formula in grants of this early period, the 'huic' or the 'isti' emphasizing the personal connexion between the two men, and showing that the grantee was present before his lord in the curia. 'Miles' does not mean 'soldier,' but, usually a man who holds by knight's service. The word 'baronibus' in the earlier charter, 'tenere.....sicut ullus ex meis baronibus.....tenet.....de Sancto Cuthberto et de me,' shows us Hernulf's rank. Compare another royal charter of the same period. King Stephen, in making Geoffrey de Mandeville Earl of Essex, says : '.....quod ipse et heredes sui post eum hereditario jure teneant de me.....sicut alii comites mei de terra mea.....'"

Mr. Maitland Thomson, the head of the Historical Department in the Register House in Edinburgh, says :—

"I also have seen David I.'s charters of Swinton at Durham, and am quite satisfied that they are of David I.'s time, and see no reason to doubt that they are genuine charters of that king."

Lastly, Canon Greenwell, the veteran antiquary who has so long had charge of the muniments of Durham, writes :—

"I have most carefully examined them on many occasions, and with more than ordinary caution since doubt has been thrown on them by Sir Archibald. In their contents I see nothing to cause any doubt as to their authenticity ; and with regard to the documents themselves, in their writing, the quality of the parchment, and their appearance generally, those qualities are such as to make their genuineness as certain as any similar document can claim to be. In addition, they are accompanied by seals which unquestionably are impressions from the same matrix as that which produced the other seals of David in our Treasury. They have also been examined by several persons competent to judge as to the nature of early charters, and I have never heard a word of suspicion against them."

Such a consensus of expert opinion hardly requires further support, but I may add this contributory evidence. The knight whose name was variously written Hernulf, Arnolf, and Ernald—every student of the period knows that these are but variations of the same name—undoubtedly got the lands of Swinton. On three other occasions he appears in the vicinity, witnessing—and high up among the witnesses—grants by the third Earl Cospatrick as "Ernaldo" (Raine, Ch. cxii.), "Ernald milite" (Raine, Ch. cxiii.), and "Ern' de Swinet" ("Cartulary of Coldstream"). And there have been (de) Swintons ever since.

I trust that Sir Archibald Lawrie's suspicions will now be allayed, and that in any future edition of his invaluable book the notes relating to these two charters will be rewritten.

GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.

Literary Gossip.

MR. UNWIN will publish this spring a work entitled 'Bossism and Monopoly,' by Mr. T. C. Spelling. It describes minutely the trust system in the United States, and emphasizes its dangers. Among the subjects of the chapters are the following: the general monopoly and trust situation; partnerships between party bosses and monopoly; how to overthrow party bosses; abuses of privilege by municipal-service monopolies; the advantages of municipal ownership; abuses by railroads in private hands; remedies and proposed remedies; and the feasibility and advantages of Government ownership.

MR. JAMES BLYTH's new novel, 'The Same Clay,' will be published at the end of February by E. Grant Richards. Like Mr. Blyth's former books, this deals with life in East Anglia.

THE 'Life of the Ninth Earl of Argyll,' upon which the Rev. J. Willcock has long been occupied, is approaching completion. It will form as large a volume as the life of his father, the "great Marquess," published by the same writer in 1903. The book will be illustrated with some engrav-

ings from contemporary prints, and will contain much new historical matter from the family archives.

A NEW novel is announced by Mr. Edwin Elliott, entitled 'Barr & Son: a Story of a Modern Knight Errant,' to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. The story is founded on the efforts of a band of young Oxford idealists to improve the character and status of the working man by taking part in industrial undertakings.

THE syllabus of the National Literary Society of Ireland announces the following lectures: 'The Irish Peasant and the Stage,' by Dr. George Sigerson; 'About College Green in the Days of Elizabeth and James,' by Dr. J. P. Mahaffy; 'The Heroic Romances of Ireland,' by Mr. T. W. Rolleston; 'Burns as an Adapter of Irish Melodies,' by Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood; 'Irish Portraits,' by Mr. W. G. Strickland, Registrar of the National Gallery; 'The "Discussions" of George Bernard Shaw,' by Mr. M. K. Tarpey; 'Irish Street Ballads,' by Mr. P. J. McCall; 'An Irishman's Tour through South Africa,' by Mr. Commissioner Bailey; and 'The Life and Writings of Charles Lever,' a centenary tribute by Mr. W. A. Henderson.

WE hear with regret of the death last Sunday, at Hampstead, of Mr. Harry L. D. Ward (late of the Manuscripts Department in the British Museum), in his eighty-first year. He was a man of rare abilities and exceptional powers of research, and the published work that he performed for the Trustees, although not large in quantity, was of the highest quality. He will be remembered in the world of letters by his 'Catalogue of Romances,' which first made clear the treasures of the MS. Romance collections in the British Museum. His 'Catalogue of Icelandic MSS.' still awaits publication. As the son of a late Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Ward, in his earlier days, met and mixed with many notable *literati*, and his reminiscences of the illustrious people with whom he had come into contact were frequently very entertaining.

THE New York *Outlook* reports an important discovery of Benjamin Franklin documents, including original writings, household accounts, Court invitations, and samples of work done at Passy on the printing press set up there for his grandson Benjamin Franklin Bache. The letters, pamphlets, and documents appear to be part of the material brought back by Franklin on his return from France in 1785. There are some of a later period, with a map of Bunker Hill. Through Dr. Weir Mitchell, this valuable collection has been purchased for the University of Pennsylvania, as well as the printing press used at Passy.

IN view of the two-hundredth anniversary of John Evelyn's death, which occurs on the 27th inst., it is interesting to know that Messrs. Bickers & Son have in preparation an illustrated edition of his 'Diary and Correspondence,' in four volumes, the first of which they hope to

publish on the 27th. The edition will be reprinted from that published by the firm in 1879. It contains Mr. H. B. Wheatley's interesting 'Life' of Evelyn, and he has written a new preface. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the illustrations.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will begin on Tuesday week the sale of the collections of the late Edward Truman, M.R.C.S., who died in April last, having been for over half a century a keen collector of books and prints. The chief strength of his extensive accumulations centres in his Cruikshankiana, but this portion will not be sold till May. The general library contains many scarce and interesting books, with a few *incunabula*. The chief feature—so far as a miscellaneous collection can be said to possess a feature—is the series of illustrated books of the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth—books with illustrations by the Bewicks, H. Alken, Rowlandson, Pugin, William Blake, and Robert and Isaac Cruikshank. The Dickens series (nearly sixty lots) is extensive rather than remarkable. Children's books and chap-books are numerous, and one lot consists of 260 sixpenny books issued by various publishers, "nearly all with coloured frontispieces, many very scarce." Some of the extra-illustrated books are interesting, the additions in several instances taking the form of the original drawings. First editions of Bacon's 'Proficiency and Advancement of Learning,' 1605, and of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1621, with the scarce leaf of "errata"; the original MS. and designs of Northcote's 'Fables'; and two early Shakespeare quartos—'Loocrine,' 1595, the first edition of this spurious play, and 'Pericles,' 1619—are among the more conspicuous rarities.

WE regret to announce the death on January 30th, after a short illness, at the age of fifty-five, of Mr. John Philip Edmond, Librarian of the Signet Library, Edinburgh. Mr. Edmond in 1904 succeeded the late Dr. Law as Librarian, having been for over twelve years previously chief librarian to the Earl of Crawford at Haigh Hall, Wigan. He published many bibliographical works, amongst which were 'The Aberdeen Printers, Edward Raban to James Nicol, 1620-1736,' and (with Dr. R. Dickson) 'Annals of Scottish Printing.' He was a keen contributor to the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, and his wide knowledge, assiduous help, and constant kindness will make his loss deeply felt in Edinburgh literary society. As his work is of the sort which commonly escapes recognition, we shall dwell on it at length next week.

DR. HANS DRIESCH, of Heidelberg, has been appointed the Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University from 1907 to 1909.

AMONGST those upon whom the University of Glasgow will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Graduation ceremony on April 17th are Sir

James Guthrie, President of the Royal Scottish Academy; Mr. Mungo McCallum, Professor of English Literature in the University of Sydney; Prof. Walter Raleigh, and M. Rodin. The degree of Doctor of Divinity will be conferred upon Canon Hensley Henson and the Rev. Alexander Morris Stewart, of Arbroath.

WE quoted recently a Hadden school-inspector's testimony as to the ignorance of Scottish history which prevailed in Scotland, even amongst select pupils. Prof. Hume Brown took these facts as the text of a lecture which he delivered in Edinburgh last week on 'The Teaching of Scottish History in our Schools.' He deprecated anything like a "fussy patriotism," but insisted that it was "by a knowledge of our own national history as a basis that we can most adequately interpret the history of other countries."

THE appointment of our old contributor Dr. Henry Jackson (who began to write in Hepworth Dixon's day) to the Greek Professorship at Cambridge was expected, and will be generally applauded. The chair thus remains with a Trinity man of Jebb's year, and returns to a philosopher, having been before Jebb and B. H. Kennedy's tenure occupied by the famous Thompson of the same college. Dr. Jackson is one of the most genial and influential of Cambridge men. He has not published much, but a cloud of witnesses in the shape of pupils can testify to the value alike of his teaching and his practical wisdom.

MR. CHARLES WELLS writes:—

"May I correct a slip in the paragraph about the late Mr. A. H. Poultney? Before he was editor of *The Bristol Evening News* he had been on the staff of *The Westmorland Gazette*, not *The Westminster Gazette*, which was not founded until after Mr. Poultney became assistant editor of *The Birmingham Daily Post*. He succeeded to the editorship of that journal upon the death of Mr. Thackeray Bunce.

BESIDES renovating the monument of Sir Richard Fanshawe in Ware Church, the present representatives of the Fanshawe family have placed there a tablet to the memory of his devoted wife, the author of the well-known 'Memoirs.' This has been affixed to the south wall of the chapel of St. Mary, off the choir, at the spot where Sir Richard's memorial stood before it was removed to the south transept. The edition of the 'Memoirs' which is being published by the De La More Press from an original copy of the MS., with many illustrations and full notes by a member of the family, is not expected to be ready before the summer.

IT has been confidently asserted in more than one quarter recently that the printing of the tenth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' now being prepared, will be done in the United States. Should this prove to be the case, it will be the first time that this work has been produced outside Edinburgh, and its loss will be severely felt by the printing trade there. It is becoming increasingly the custom

for publishers to have works set up in the United States. In many cases sheets and stereo plates are sent to Great Britain.

THERE have been many signs of late that the Mohammedan communities of India are waking up to the importance of education, and a gift of 35,000 rupees—2,300*l.* approximately—from the Aga Khan, to form the nucleus of a fund for establishing a Science School in Aligarh College, has just been announced in India. About the same time that this gift was made a mass meeting of Mohammedans was held at Colombo for the purpose of advocating the establishment of a Moslem University at Aligarh.

THIS educational movement is not confined to the Mussulman community. At the annual social congress at Benares a proposal was brought forward to found a Hindu University there, and large sums were promised. A second proposal was made to found a Rajput University, presumably at Mount Abu.

NEWMAN is a good deal studied in France. M. Henri Brémond has just brought out an "essai de biographie psychologique" on him, and he has already issued volumes on 'Newman, le Développement du Dogme Chrétien,' 'Newman, Psychologie de la Foi,' and 'Newman, la Vie Chrétienne.' In preparation are 'Newman Hagiographe' and 'Newman Educateur.' We doubt if any modern religious mind was ever the subject before of such elaborate and many-sided analysis. The shade of Thomas Carlyle must be indignant at all this attention paid to one who had, by his account, "the brains of a rabbit."

WE gave M. Paul Sabatier last week the title of Abbé. The well-known authority on St. Francis is a layman. There was an earlier Abbé of that name who wrote on 'The Harmonies of Faith and Reason' and 'Rome and Catholicism.'

THE two new elections to the Académie Française passed without anything in the way of a surprise. M. Alexis Félix Joseph Ribot, who is better known as a politician than as a *littérateur* (but it is said that "il parle comme un livre"), succeeds to the seat of the late Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier; and M. Maurice Barrès has been elected to the place occupied by M. José Maria de Heredia. In each case, the election was by an overwhelming majority. M. Barrès is still a young man, and has written a number of books, some of which have enjoyed considerable popularity. *The Figaro* of last Saturday reprinted his first published story, 'Le Chemin de l'Institut,' which appeared in June, 1882, in a periodical called *Jeune France*, long since dead.

LORD GLENESK will preside at the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the 'News-vendors' Institution on Tuesday evening, February 20th, at the Institute of Journalists. The Mayor of Darlington, the editor of *The Yorkshire Post*, and others have promised to take part in the proceedings.

IN the latest issue of the *Revue des Études Grecques* there is an article by M. Théodore Reinach on one of the papyrus fragments in the Grant Bey collection presented to Aberdeen University some years ago by the widow of Dr. Grant Bey, of Cairo. Early last year the fragment was seen by Dr. Grenfell to be lyrical in character, and Mr. E. O. Winstedt, of St. Andrews University, placed it definitely as belonging to Alcaeus. M. Reinach supports this view, on the ground of a reference to the famous tyrant Myrsilus. The fragment, which consists of ten lines, is about 2½ in. by 3 in. It is the first of the classical pieces in the collection which has been fairly identified.

THE death, in his sixty-eighth year, is announced from Montreal of the well-known Canadian traveller and author François Mercier. He travelled among the Indians as agent for the North-West Company, having many adventures and hairbreadth escapes. He claimed to be the first white man who had explored Alaska, and he was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary question at the time Alaska was sold by Russia to the United States. He published a number of interesting works on his travels and explorations.

FRIEDRICH UHL, whose death, in his eighty-first year, is announced from Vienna, will be chiefly remembered as a brilliant feuilleton writer, although he tried his hand with success in other branches of literature, and some of his novels were at one time popular, among them 'Die Botschafterin' and 'Farbenrausch.' His criticisms were incisive and to the point, and he was always ready to encourage originality. As editor of the *Wiener Zeitung* from 1876 to 1900 he exercised a considerable influence on art in Vienna.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Zoological Society of London. By Henry Scherren. (Cassell & Co.)—As the reader of this volume might be disposed to regard it as an "official" history of the Zoological Society of London, we hope that the Society will disclaim responsibility for Mr. Scherren's work. At least we may assume that it will not hold itself responsible for Mr. Scherren's errors of fact, misquotations, and perversions of evidence. It would be a pity if the Society "whose foundation," in the words of Sir William Jardine, "was the Sumatran collection of Sir Stamford Raffles," had to be suspected, so far as its present authorities were concerned, of sharing the author's views about Sir Stamford Raffles, and the incidents accompanying the founding of the Zoological Society, which were described at some length in the columns of *The Athenæum* less than a year ago. Mr. Scherren's one discovery—the designation by the Council, in its minutes on Lord Lansdowne's resignation of the Presidency in 1831, of Sir Stamford Raffles as "the Founder and first President of the Society"—confirms the conclusion arrived at in the narrative to which we have referred, and settles the point for all unbiased inquirers. Mr. Scherren does not appreciate

the value of this fresh evidence, or, indeed, of the other and already known testimony recorded in his pages, stating that "the foundation of the Zoological Society of London was a natural development from the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society," and, in a foot-note on p. 16 relating to Sir Stamford's letter to his cousin mentioning the co-operation of Sir Humphry Davy, that "this appears conclusive evidence against the view that Sir Stamford Raffles was the sole founder." He also writes of other persons and facts being "overshadowed by the personality of Sir Stamford Raffles, for whom the whole credit of the new foundation has been claimed." There are further passages which reveal Mr. Scherren's desire to disparage the claim of Sir Stamford Raffles to be called "the founder of the Zoological Society."

The designation of "founder" does not exclude the claims of co-operators and fellow-workers to the credit of participation. The pretension of being "sole founder" of any institution can only be advanced where the endowment of the founder is the direct and sole cause of its creation. What Sir Stamford's contemporaries meant by calling him "the founder of the Zoological Society" was that its institution and successful inauguration were largely, and, in all probability, chiefly, due to his inspiring influence and example. The application of the title of "founder" to Sir Stamford Raffles is not the invention of any subsequent writer, but the voluntary tribute of his contemporaries.

Lady Raffles in her 'Memoir' states that in 1817 Sir Stamford "meditated the establishment of a society on the principle of the Jardin des Plantes"; and in Sir Stamford's letter of March 9th, 1825, to his cousin occurs the sentence, "We may go far beyond the Jardin des Plantes at Paris." Mr. Scherren's comment on this letter reveals his imperfect knowledge of his subject. He declares that "it contains the first known reference by Sir Stamford Raffles to the Jardin des Plantes." He is in error. In 1817 Sir Stamford visited the Jardin des Plantes, where "he was surprised to find the productions of Java and the Eastern Isles," as is stated on p. 39 of Dr. Raffles's account of their continental tour, published in 1818—a work that went through several editions. There is consequently nothing improbable in the fact that in 1817 Sir Stamford did contemplate the establishment of a similar garden in London, or in the statement that he discussed the question with his friend Sir Joseph Banks. The authority for that conversation has not yet been traced, but, in view of the voluminous and scattered materials from which a biography of Sir Stamford had to be compiled, this is not surprising. There is, however, evidence available of the intimacy between him and Sir Joseph Banks in 1817. Sir Joseph, writing to Dr. Horsfield (p. 449 of Lady Raffles's 'Memoir') says, "We are all here delighted with the acquaintance of Governor Raffles"; and Sir Stamford, in a letter to the same correspondent (p. 627 of the work cited), mentions, "I have the opportunity of seeing Sir Joseph Banks very frequently." Considering that the visit to the Jardin des Plantes was made in 1817, we find nothing improbable in the statement that in the same year Sir Stamford "discussed with Sir Joseph Banks a plan for establishing in London a zoological collection which should interest and instruct the public." Mr. Scherren substitutes for the word "instruct" "amuse," and builds thereupon an argument which collapses with the misquotation.

We have now to direct attention to other

important points. On p. 6 Mr. Scherren refers to the successive addresses, as chairman of the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society, delivered by Messrs. Bichenor, Children, Brookes, and Vigers in the years 1826 to 1829 inclusive; and he proceeds to give some extracts from them to support his theory that the Zoological Society was merely "a natural development from the Zoological Club." Nowhere does he record the facts that the Club was of very limited range and influence, that many of its meetings could not be held for want of a quorum, and that its financial position was revealed by deficits and debts. He remarks plaintively that Sir Stamford, although a member of the Linnean Society, did not join this Club. His abstention was doubtless due to its moribund condition. The Zoological Club contained none of the elements essential to success. It had been in existence for two years when Sir Stamford returned to England, and it had conspicuously failed to gain popularity or success in its effort to promote and popularize zoological science. The arrival of Sir Stamford in London marked the turning-point in the question. He did not attempt to reinvigorate the Club, but he took up the formation of a separate and distinct Zoological Society.

The four addresses upon which Mr. Scherren relies for the proof of his theory that the Society was "the natural outcome" of the Club, and not the creation of Sir Stamford, all contain specific testimony to the contrary, but the true purport of this testimony is concealed in these pages.

In point of time Mr. Bichenor comes first, his address having been delivered at the meeting in November, 1826, the year of Sir Stamford's death. Mr. Scherren states:

"He [Bichenor] referred in a short paragraph to 'the Zoological Society recently instituted in London,' but said nothing about its foundation or the men who took part in the work."

How is this assertion to be reconciled with the following extracts from Mr. Bichenor's address?—

"The sorrow occasioned by the premature death of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles at the early age of 45 hangs upon every tongue.....There was a promptness and resolution about his actions that silenced all opposition, and enabled him to effect his purpose while those around him were thinking of the means.....Just before his death he gave his Sumatran collection to the Zoological Society to be at once its foundation and ornament."

With regard to the next of the four speakers Mr. Scherren is more fortunate. He quotes correctly Mr. Children's invocation in 1827 to "the spirit of its immortal founder (Sir Stamford Raffles)"; but he omits the later passage recording that among the possessions of the Society "stands conspicuous the extensive collection of its lamented founder, the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles."

Mr. Brookes in 1828 handed on the tradition, referring, not, as Mr. Scherren puts it, to the "gift of an example of the *Rafflesia* squirrel," but to "the noble collection made in Sumatra by the distinguished patron of zoology to whose memory it is dedicated," and "presented by him to the Museum of that Society which hails him with just pride as its founder."

With regard to the final speech made by Mr. Vigers in 1829, which was really the warmest tribute of all to Sir Stamford Raffles, Mr. Scherren's method of quoting it is calculated to mislead the reader. He begins with the comment that "it is the most important, inasmuch as it distinctly claims that the members of the Club were, to say the least, co-workers with Sir Stamford Raffles." The readers of this passage would certainly not expect

to find in Mr. Vigors's address a description of Sir Stamford as "the illustrious founder" of the Zoological Society, but, when they find it buried, as it were, without the specific mention of Sir Stamford's name in a long quotation on p. 9, they will certainly wonder at Mr. Scherren's preliminary contention about the views of Mr. Vigors as to who was the founder of the Society. His glowing tribute to Sir Stamford is dismissed in a curt sentence.

Sir William Jardine, writing in 1841, called "the Sumatran collection" "the foundation of the Zoological Society," and linked the names of Joseph Banks and Stamford Raffles as those of our two greatest zoological authorities.

It will thus be seen that among Sir Stamford's colleagues and contemporaries, speaking for years after his death, there was not a dissentient voice in calling him "the founder of the Zoological Society." The minutes of the Council in 1831 speak of him formally by that title. E. W. Brayley's incomplete Account of Sir Stamford's Life, published in *The Zoological Journal* in 1827, has as its sub-title "Founder and President of the Zoological Society." In short, the testimony handed down from the period of the formation of that Society and for many subsequent years is unanimous. It is consequently surprising to find in Mr. Scherren's work a persistent attempt to disparage Sir Stamford Raffles and deny his right to be called "the founder of the Zoological Society."

The World of To-day. Vols. III-IV. By A. R. Hope-Moncrieff. (Gresham Publishing Company.)—The third volume of this pleasant descriptive work deals with the African continent, and the fourth with Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific, with a brief chapter on Antarctica. They differ little in scope and treatment from their predecessors. So far as we have tested them, they are remarkably accurate, though we do not profess to have verified the very numerous statistics. Taken as a whole, this is a successful and intelligent compilation from good authorities, and the writer contrives to make his descriptions at once terse and graphic. Many extracts are given from travellers' narratives, so that those who desire it know where to go for fuller information. The illustrations are numerous and good. The page of distinguished explorers, however, provokes a smile. To put Savage Landor or Miss Gordon Cumming beside pioneers like Humboldt, Livingstone, and Sven Hedin is to show an absence of the critical faculty which is rather surprising in the writer of a geographical series.

THE QUESTION OF THE N RAYS.

It is now nearly three years since M. R. Blondlot, Professor of Physics at the University of Nancy, announced to the Académie des Sciences that he had discovered a new kind of ray, emitted in the first instance by a Crookes tube, and as he afterwards found, by all bodies in a state of strain or compression. This new radiation was said by him and his pupils to have high penetrative power, only pure water, heavy metal plates, and rock-salt being impervious to it; while its wave-length, as measured by its discoverer, turned out to be shorter than the shortest rays of ultra-violet light. Yet the proof of these matters was not very easy. The two means of proof on which M. Blondlot relied were the increase of light under the N rays in a source of feeble

illumination, such as the phosphorescence remaining in sulphide of calcium which has been exposed to light, or a well-regulated and as near as may be continuous spark from an induction coil. Many observers of nationality other than French found themselves unable to repeat M. Blondlot's experiments, and those who did so thought that there was a loophole left open for doubt. At the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, the Berlin professors declared with some arrogance that the supposed phenomena were due to hallucination on the part of their Nancy colleagues, and in this they were followed by at least one English and one American man of science. Finally, an "inquest" instituted by a French scientific paper revealed the fact that even in the native country of the N rays belief in their objective existence was not widespread, and that the few faithful believed rather on the evidence of M. Blondlot than on that of their own senses. Although M. Blondlot's communications on the subject to the Académie des Sciences have been translated into English, and published by Messrs. Longman, and Dr. Hackett, of Dublin, has made considerable progress in actually measuring the light of the N rays, little public notice has been taken of them outside the columns of this journal (see especially *The Athenæum*, Nos. 4036 and 4038), and those English physicists who are convinced of their actual existence seem to have been hitherto overborne by the clamour of their opponents.

In these circumstances it is satisfactory to note that the N rays have not been, so to speak, blown out of court, and that those who believe in their objective existence have still the courage of their opinions. At the meeting of the Académie des Sciences on the 15th of last month two papers were presented giving details of further experiments on the subject, which certainly carry the matter a stage further. Although neither of the experiments here announced gives us that full and irrefragable proof which we should all desire, yet together they go far to rebut the theory of hallucination raised in Germany, and one of them serves to link the phenomena of the N rays with certain others observed in other parts of the spectrum.

The first of these experiments was communicated to the Académie by M. Mascart, the well-known member of the Institut and professor at the Collège de France. One of the earliest facts established—at any rate, to his own satisfaction—by M. Blondlot was that the N rays could be refracted by means of a prism, like ordinary light. The prism originally employed by him (see the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie of March 23rd, 1903) seems to have been made of quartz, but in the experiment about to be noticed a prism of aluminium, according to M. Mascart, was employed. This was used to reflect the N rays emitted by a Nernst lamp—enclosed, doubtless, in an iron lantern, and otherwise prevented from emitting any luminous radiation—and to direct the pencil of N rays upon a sulphide-of-calcium screen, consisting, apparently, of a furrow cut in a piece of thick card and packed with the powdered sulphide previously exposed to a bright light. This screen was mounted on the travelling sledge of the dividing machine used in the industrial manufacture of linear scales, and was then moved to and fro by the observer, so as to come alternately in and out of the focus of the pencil of N rays produced by the Nernst lamp, and refracted by the prism. It was agreed beforehand that every one of four observers should manipulate the sledge in turn, and should make a point when, in his opinion, the screen

glowed with the maximum intensity of light. Upon this, the number on the scale at which the index of the sledge pointed was read and noted by M. Mascart, without the knowledge of the observer. It is not stated who discharged the duty of reading when M. Mascart himself worked the sledge, but it may be inferred that it was in that case one of the other observers. The four observers employed were M. Blondlot himself; M. Gutton, Lecturer on Physics at Nancy; a M. Vitz, whose name we do not recognize; and M. Mascart. M. Mascart gives in his paper a table of the observations made by them, from which it appears that there was a surprising agreement between them as to the point at which the light of the screen reached its maximum, and that this differed by only a very small number of divisions on the scale. This was particularly marked in the case of M. Blondlot, whose observations only varied within half a millimetre. The maximum deviation between the four observers seems to have been about two millimetres, and the observer of the four with the highest "personal equation" seems to have been M. Vitz, which perhaps explains M. Mascart's remark that the experiment demands excellent eyesight and a special apprenticeship. However that may be, the agreement shown by the above figures is sufficient to annul the theory of hallucination, if we believe, as we are justified in doing on the reputation of M. Mascart and M. Blondlot for careful experimentation, that the conditions of the experiment were rigidly observed.

The other experiment communicated to the Académie seems to be the invention of M. Gutton, the just-mentioned Lecturer on Physics at the University of Nancy. It depends upon a fact only announced by M. Blondlot in August last, to wit, that when the N rays fall upon the primary spark of an oscillator emitting Hertzian waves, the light of the secondary spark is diminished. M. Gutton accordingly fixes two brass rods, terminating in small platinized balls, at a very short distance from each other, maintained by a sort of wooden tongs having jaws pressed together by an india-rubber ring, but capable of being separated by a screw; and he connects these rods by wire with two tiny Leyden jars charged by a Holtz static machine. The source of N rays, which here again is a Nernst lamp enclosed in an iron lantern, is placed near this primary spark-gap; and a smaller spark-gap, consisting of two other brass rods with conical points, is enclosed in a cardboard box having a window opening on a photographic plate, this secondary spark-gap being placed at a considerable distance from the first, with which it is connected by wires. The photographic plate is held by a frame which moves vertically in front of the window in the cardboard box, so that it is alternately exposed and shielded from the impact of the N rays. Great precautions are taken, by means of screens placed between the Nernst lamp and the primary spark-gap, and between the primary and secondary, to keep the whole operation within the control of the operator, and the length of exposure of both the primary spark-gap and the photographic plate is regulated by the beats of a metronome. In these circumstances, M. Gutton assures the Académie that the photograph, when developed, shows clearly that the active power of the secondary spark is materially weakened when the N rays fall upon the primary spark-gap, and that the experiment can be repeated by any one who will take care that the conditions of the experiment are rigidly observed. If this be so, M.

Blondlot's dictum of August last is abundantly confirmed, and it may be admitted that the N rays do indeed modify the emission of Hertzian waves in these circumstances.

This last proposition, however, seems to the present writer not only to go far towards establishing the objective existence of the N rays, and to bring them into line with certain other phenomena, but also to offer, almost for the first time, some hint as to what they really are. The only means by which the emission of Hertzian waves can be prevented when a condenser of sufficient capacity is suddenly discharged is, so far as we know, the presence of ultra-violet light. The way this apparently operates is by causing—as Dr. Gustave Le Bon was the first to show—the terminals of the condenser to throw out a radiation which “ionizes,” as it is nowadays called, the gases of the atmosphere, and thus renders them conductors of electricity. The effect of this upon the spark-gap is, of course, to allow the spark to pass at a lower voltage than is necessary for the formation of Hertzian waves in the ordinary way, and thus to diminish the disturbance in the ether caused by them. But if this quality is inherent not only in the ultra-violet rays of the luminous spectrum, but also in their more distant neighbours on the scale, it must be because the spectral rays themselves are the result of action in the ether under the conditions already faintly shadowed forth by M. Langevin and others, and previously noticed in these columns. Hence it may not be impossible some day to conclude that all substances in a state of strain, such as, for instance, the nerves and muscles of the human body, cause an alteration in the revolution of the electrons within the atoms of all other substances, and perhaps help to bring about that universal disintegration of matter which some philosophers tell us is in progress.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 18.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—A paper on ‘The Ceramic Art of Ancient Japan,’ by Dr. Munro, of Yokohama, was read by Prof. W. Gowland. The pottery described was chiefly that of the Stone Age in Japan, which is found in shell mounds associated with axes, arrow-heads, and implements of stone. Some special forms of the pottery of the dolmen period were also dealt with. The former is ornamented with designs both in relief and intaglio, and in this respect, and also in its material, differs in toto from the latter. It is found chiefly in that part of the main island which lies to the east of Hakone, and in Yeno. It is supposed to have been made by the Ainu aborigines who in early times occupied the country as far as the extreme west, whence they were gradually driven eastwards by the Japanese. The Ainu appear to have made a stand in the country around Yedo, and to have occupied that district for a considerable time, as shell mounds containing this pottery are very numerous there. The pottery is never found in dolmens or associated with the pottery which is characteristic of the dolmen period. Some curious small rude images of terra-cotta, representing in conventional and grotesque forms both men and women, were also described. Their date is uncertain, but may be placed between five hundred and a thousand years ago. The designs on the garments resemble those of the shell-heap pottery, and they were doubtless made by the same people. A collection of vessels, fragments of the pottery, and photographs was exhibited.—The Rev. E. H. Willson exhibited, on behalf of Dom Hilary Willson, of Ampleforth Abbey, a silver-gilt English chalice of circa 1470-80, and silver-gilt paten preserved with it, but of a date circa 1350. The device on the paten is that of the *Manus Dei* with a nimbus. These interesting

vessels were formerly in the possession of the Right Rev. Robert William Willson, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Hobart Town; but nothing is known of their previous history.

Jan. 25.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. R. Lethaby read a paper on the Palace of Westminster in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. After referring to the few indications as to the time when the English kings took up their residence at Westminster, which seem to point to Canute as the founder of the palace, he suggested that the well-known story reported by Matthew Paris in reference to the intention of William Rufus to build a hall much larger than the great hall, and extending from the river to the road, was to be explained as a myth of extravagance. He then reconstructed the hall of Rufus from the drawings made by Smirke of the remains of Norman work found during the alterations of 1834, and showed that the side walls had a series of large windows associated with a wall-arcade just like the clerestory of the transepts of Winchester Cathedral. The interior supports of the roof were probably of wood, after the manner of one of the great tithe barns. A conjectural restoration of the exterior was offered, and the paper concluded with a description of the lesser hall, the king's chamber and other parts of the palace in the time of Henry II.

LINNEAN.—Jan. 18.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. Jesse Reeves was admitted a Fellow.—Dr. E. Burke, Dr. W. T. Calman, Mr. W. F. Cooper, and Mr. W. Draper were elected Fellows.—Mr. W. Carruthers, a past-President of the Society, presented, on the part of the subscribers, a portrait of Prof. S. H. Vines, President from 1900 to 1904, painted by the Hon. John Collier.—Mr. T. Ernest Waltham exhibited a series of coloured transparencies from flowers in natural colours, partly by the three-colour process, partly by hand. Mr. A. O. Walker and Dr. A. B. Rendle contributed some remarks.—The first paper was by Mr. A. W. Allen, ‘On the Life-History of *Margaritifera panassae*.’ Dr. Rendle congratulated the botanists present that they had been freed from the incubus of such names as *Margaritifera margaritifera*, which had been used in the paper.—Mr. A. D. Cotton gave the main features of his paper ‘On some Endophytic Algae,’ illustrating his exposition by drawings on the blackboard.—A paper by Dr. A. Brom was read in title, ‘On the Organ of Jacobson in *Sperodon*,’ and was illustrated by coloured drawings.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 16.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during December last, and exhibited a series of photographs of the red deer, illustrating the growth of the antlers, which had been presented to the Society by Mr. Walter Winans.—Prof. E. A. Minchin exhibited a living specimen of a lemur (Galago) which he had brought home with him from Entebbe, Uganda.—Dr. F. G. D. Drewitt exhibited, and made remarks upon, a white variety of the common mole.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited a skull of a forest-pig (*Hylocherus*) sent by Mr. G. L. Bates from the Cameroons, thus confirming the report that *Hylocherus* occurred near the West Coast. The species, however, appeared to be different from *H. meinhartshageni*, and was named *H. rimator*.—Mr. W. Storrs Fox read a paper on some bones of the lynx (*Felis lynx*) found in a limestone cavern in Cales Dale, Derbyshire. This was only the third record of remains of this species having been met with in the British Islands.—Mr. J. L. Bonhote communicated a paper dealing with a collection of mammals brought from the Malay Peninsula by Mr. C. B. Kloss, and presented to the National Museum. The collection contained examples of seventeen species, chiefly rodents, of which two, representing well-known Bornean species, were described as new. There was also a series of *Mus jarak*, a species hitherto known from one specimen only and recently described by the author.—Mr. C. S. Tones read a paper on the minute structure of the teeth of the creodonts.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper entitled ‘Contributions to the Anatomy of the Ophidia.’—Dr. Jean Roux, the Curator of the Basle Museum of Natural History, communicated a paper containing a synopsis of the toads of the

genus *Nectophryne*, including a description of a new species from German East Africa.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 17.—*Annual Meeting.*—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The President called attention to a donation from M. Nacet of six micro-daguerreotypes of blood, milk, crystals, &c., set in a frame. They were taken with the electric light by M. Léon Foucault in 1844, and are probably the oldest of their kind in existence. The photographs are of undoubted excellence, and compare favourably with many of later date.—Mr. N. D. F. Pearce also presented fifteen slides of the Oribatidae to supplement the collection given by Mr. Michael.—Some excellent micro-photographs of diatoms and podura scale were sent for exhibition by Mr. T. A. O'Donohoe.—The Report of the Council and Treasurer's statement for 1905 were adopted, and the officers and Council for the ensuing year elected, including the President for a third term.—The President delivered his annual address, the subject being ‘The Life and Work of Bernard Renault,’ who was an Honorary Fellow of the Society. The President, in describing the important work done by Renault in fossil botany, alluded to the difficulties he experienced in carrying it on efficiently by reason of the limited means at his disposal. The address was illustrated by numerous lantern-slides.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 30.—Sir Alexander Binnie, President, in the chair.—The paper read was ‘The Railway Gauges of India,’ by Mr. F. R. Upcott.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 23.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. W. Gowland, President, in the chair.—After the passing of the reports the President delivered his annual Address on ‘Copper and its Alloys in Antiquity,’ illustrated by lantern-slides, diagrams, and specimens. He said that smelting had its origin in the camp fire, from which the first primitive furnace, a hole in the ground, used even now in parts of Japan, naturally evolved. The lumps of copper discovered in “founders' hoards” had clearly been smelted in this way. The hole was first filled with charcoal, over which was placed the ore, then another layer of charcoal, then more ore, and so on; the draught was obtained by the wind or by primitive bellows. The smelted copper was not run off, but at the moment of solidification was pulled out of the fire and broken into pieces on a large stone. This system is still practised in Korea, while the implements used by primitive man have their counterpart at the present day in the tools used by the native smelters in some parts of Africa. Turning to the question of bronze, the President stated that in his opinion this was made directly from a copper ore containing tin, long before the two metals were mixed. In Hungary a copper ore containing antimony takes the place of a copper-tin ore, and the implements found there frequently contain antimony in considerable amounts. He defined bronze as an alloy of copper and tin containing not less than 2 per cent. of tin, lead, arsenic, zinc, &c., being present in very small quantities. The President was of opinion that there was no evidence of a true Copper Age in Europe, excluding only Cyprus, which was, of course, exceptional. Copper implements were only used by primitive man as adjuncts to stone implements, which were more efficient as weapons, and when found are merely copies of stone implements; and when made in the Bronze Age they take the form of the implements of that period. In its simple form a copper celts could only be made in an open mould, and therefore only flat celts could be made of copper. The opinion often maintained that the intention of the makers of bronze weapons was to make an implement in the proportion of 9:1 was shown by analysis to be incorrect, as also was the theory that the art of tempering bronze was lost, as it could now be hardened by hammering as well as, if not better than, it was done in the Bronze Age. The President proved that metallic tin was not necessary to the manufacture of bronze, and bronze celts made by him by melting metallic copper with tin ore, and from metal obtained by smelting a mixed ore of copper and tin in a primitive furnace in the metallurgical workshop of the Royal School